THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1774.

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Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT. [534.]

PUrſuant to the royal proclamation [501.], the new parliament met at Weſtminſter on Tueſday, Nov. 29. The King went to the Houſe of Peers about two o'clock; and the Commons having come thither, his Majeſty ſignified his pleaſure to them by the Lord High Chancellor, that they ſhould return to their houſe, and chuſe their Speaker, and preſent him to his Majeſty for his royal approbation next day at two o'clock.

When the Commons were returned to their own Houſe, Lord Guernſey roſe, and in the uſual form, after aſſerting the rights and privileges of the Commons of Great Britain, ſhewed the neceſſity of chuſing a Speaker. His Lordſhip then expatiated largely on the tried integrity, abilities, and well-known experience, of Sir Fletcher Norton, their late Speaker, (who was choſen to that high office laſt parliament [xxxii. 54.] on the death of Sir John Cuſt); and concluded with moving, that he ſhould be once more called to the chair.

His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Lord Robert Spencer, who was no leſs warm in his commendations: and the queſtion being put by the clerk, it carried *nem. con.*

When the clerk had declared the choice to have fallen on Sir Fletcher Norton, that gentleman roſe in his place, and delivered himſelf in ſubſtance thus:

"The two Noble Lords over the way have been extremely partial to what they are pleaſed to term my talents and experience. Though conſcious of my inability to diſcharge ſo important and honourable a truſt upon any pretenſions but a ſtrict obedience to the orders of this Houſe, that, as the only merit I have hitherto had the leaſt claim to, will, I truſt, enable me to diſcharge myſelf to your ſatisfaction in future. I well know the extreme difficulty and trouble of filling that chair without ſuch a diſpoſition; and if that be ſufficient, I hope to be honoured with a continuance of the ſame kind opinion and indulgence."

The Speaker having finiſhed, the Lords Guernſey and Spencer roſe, and, attending him in his place, handed him to the firſt ſtep of the chair; — where, before he ſat down, he ſpoke to the following effect. "I cannot pretend to ſay, whether the Houſe may think as I do, on the preſent occaſion; I nevertheleſs look upon it as a part of my duty to acquaint them with my ſentiments. If his Majeſty ſhould think proper to approve of me when I am preſented, it will be a matter of courſe to pray for a confirmation of the ancient privileges of the Commons of Great Britain. Two of thoſe privileges, it is well known, reſpect the property and the ſervants belonging to the members of this houſe. Theſe being taken away by a late act of parliament [xxxii. 413.], to aſk for them as uſual would be at leaſt nugatory; to ſay they were given up, would, in my opinion, be equally improper: I would therefore, with the conſent of the Houſe, put the prayer in this general manner, — ſuch privileges, immunities, &c. as were not taken away, or abridged, by act of parliament."

The clerk of the Houſe then took the mace from under, and laid it on, the table; and the Speaker then ſat down. After which the Houſe adjourned till next day.

Next day the Commons attended the King in the Houſe of Peers, and preſented Sir Fletcher Norton for their Speaker: of whom his Majeſty approved. — After which his Majeſty made the following ſpeech to both Houſes.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT gives me much concern, that I am obliged, at the opening of this parliament, to inform you, that a moſt daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the law, ſtill unhappily prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, and has, in divers parts of it, broke forth in freſh violences of a very criminal nature. Theſe proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of my colonies, and unwarrantable attempts have been made to obſtruct the commerce of this kingdom, by unlawful combinations. I have taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as I judged moſt proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of my ſubjects, and for the reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay; and you may depend upon my firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to withſtand every attempt to weaken or impair the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of my crown; the maintenance of which I conſider as eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare, of the Britiſh empire; aſſuring myſelf, that, while I act upon theſe principles, I ſhall never fail to receive your aſſiſtance and ſupport.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being able to inform you, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte. By this happy event, the troubles which have ſo long prevailed in one part of Europe are compoſed, and the general tranquillity rendered complete. It ſhall be my conſtant aim and endeavour to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and I cannot but flatter myſelf I ſhall ſucceed, as I continue to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that, in this Houſe of Commons, I ſhall meet with the ſame affectionate confidence, and the ſame proofs of zeal and attachment to my perſon and government, which I have always, during the courſe of my reign, received from my faithful Commons.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Let me particularly recommend to you, at this time, to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with unanimity in your reſolutions. Let my people,

people, in every part of my dominions, be taught by your example, to have a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings, of our excellent conſtitution. They may be aſſured, that, on my part, I have nothing ſo much at heart as the real proſperity and laſting happineſs of all my ſubjects.

After the King had left the Houſe, the Lord Chancellor reported his Majeſty's ſpeech; and it being read by the clerk, the Earl of Hillſborough, after a long ſpeech, chiefly reſpecting the refractory conduct of our American colonies, moved,

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, To return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

To declare our abhorrence and deteſtation of the daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the laws, which ſo ſtrongly prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obſtruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

To return his Majeſty our humble thanks for having been pleaſed to communicate to us, that he has taken ſuch meaſures and given ſuch orders as his Majeſty hath judged moſt proper and effectual for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, relative to the province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay.

To expreſs our entire ſatisfaction in his Majeſty's firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to continue to ſupport the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of his crown; and to give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that we will chearfully co-operate in all ſuch meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary to maintain the dignity, ſafety, and welfare, of the Britiſh empire.

That as this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common intereſt of Europe, we have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being acquainted with the concluſion of the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte; that we confide in his Majeſty's endeavours to prevent, as far as poſſible, the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and from the aſſurances given to his Majeſty by other powers, we have the pleaſing expectation that nothing is likely to intervene that may interrupt the preſent happy tranquillity in Europe.

That it is no leſs our duty than our inclination to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and reſolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the excellency, of our conſtitution; and, impreſſed with the deepeſt gratitude for the many bleſſings we have enjoyed during the courſe of his Majeſty's reign, to teſtify with unaffected zeal at this conjuncture our inviolable fidelity to his Majeſty, and our ſerious attention to the public welfare."

This motion was ſeconded by the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, who likewiſe expatiated on the daring ſpirit of reſiſtance that prevailed throughout the colonies, more particularly in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, where the inhabitants, at this time, were in open oppoſition to the acts of the legiſlature, and affected to contemn the ſupreme authority of parliament.

The Duke of Richmond then roſe; and, after cenſuring ſome acts of the laſt parliament as ſevere and precipitate, his Grace propoſed an amendment to the motion, by inſerting, after the word *throne*, at the end of the firſt paragraph, theſe words:

"—and to deſire his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the ſtate of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the conſideration of this moſt critical and important matter, but upon the fulleſt information; and when we are thus informed, we ſhall, without delay, apply ourſelves with the moſt earneſt and ſerious zeal, to ſuch meaſures as ſhall tend to ſecure the honour of his Majeſty's crown, the true dignity of the mother-country, and the harmony and happineſs of all his Majeſty's dominions."

Which being objected to; after long debate, the queſtion was put, Whether theſe words ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid motion? It was reſolved in the negative: Contents 23, Non-contents 63.

Diſſentient,

1. Becauſe we cannot agree to commit ourſelves, with the *careleſs facility of a common addreſs of compliment*, in expreſſions which may lead to meaſures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties, of a very great part of our fellow-ſubjects.

We conceive that an addreſs upon ſuch objects as are before us, and at ſuch a time as this, muſt neceſſarily have a conſiderable influence upon our future proceedings; and muſt impreſs the public with an idea of the general ſpirit of the meaſures which we mean to ſupport.

Whatever methods we ſhall think it adviſeable to purſue, either in ſupport of the mere authority of parliament, which ſeems to be the ſole conſideration with ſome, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and ſatisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our conſtant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the reſult of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate inquiry.

No materials for ſuch an inquiry have been laid before us; nor have any ſuch been ſo much as promiſed in the ſpeech from the throne, or even in any verbal aſſurance from miniſters.

In this ſituation we are called upon to make an addreſs, arbitrarily impoſing qualities and deſcriptions upon acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and juſt extent of which we are as yet in a great meaſure unappriſed; a procedure which appears to us by no means conſonant to that purity which we ought ever to preſerve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberative capacity.

2. Becauſe this addreſs does, in effect, imply an approbation of the ſyſtem adopted with regard to the colonies in the laſt parliament. This unfortunate ſyſtem, conceived with ſo little prudence, and purſued with ſo little temper, conſiſtency, or foreſight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the miſchiefs which it has produced, in propertion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been purſued; a ſyſtem which has created the utmoſt confuſion in the colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother-country. And it affords us a melancholy proſpect of the diſpoſitions of Lords in the preſent parliament, *when we ſee the Houſe, under the preſſure of ſo ſevere and uniform an experience, again ready, without any inquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the ſpirit of the former fatal proceedings.*

But whatever may be the miſchievous deſigns, or the inconſiderate temerity, which leads others to this deſperate courſe, we wiſh to be known as perſons who have ever diſapproved of meaſures ſo pernicious in their paſt effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haſte, without inquiry or information, to commit ourſelves in declarations which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

Richmond. *Stamford.* *Ponſonby.*
Portland. *Stanhope.* *Wycombe.*
Rockingham. *Torrington.* *Camden.*

After which it was moved, That the addreſs ſhould ſtand as at firſt propoſed; and, the queſtion being put, it carried, Contents 46, Not-contents 9.

On Thurſday, Dec. 1. the Houſe of Peers, preceded by the Lord Chancellor, preſented their addreſs: which was graciouſly received, and an anſwer returned, viz.

"My LORDS, I thank you for your affectionate aſſurances of duty and loyalty. The zeal you expreſs for the ſupport of the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature, which I ſhall conſtantly maintain, is very agreeable to me; and your reſolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in your deliberations, gives me the greater ſatisfaction, as it correſponds with the hearty concern I ſhall ever have for the true intereſts of all my people."

The Commons were employed ſome days in ſwearing in the members, and other matters of form. On Friday they adjourned till Monday. On that day, Lord Beauchamp moved for an addreſs to the King, in anſwer to his Majeſty's ſpeech. Beſides the uſual form of addreſſing, his Lordſhip introduced ſeveral pertinent obſervations on the preſent ſpirit of the coloniſts, their reſolves, meetings, and in particular their non-importation agreement. He was ſeconded by Mr De Grey junior.

Lord John Cavendiſh then roſe, and, after condemning the conduct of adminiſtration, and the turbulent ſpirit of the colonies, moved for an amendment, by calling for ſuch papers relative to America as had been received ſince the laſt ſeſſions; without which, his Lordſhip remarked, it would be impoſſible for the Houſe to determine, with propriety or certainty, whether it might or might not be neceſſary to adopt other meaſures.

Lord North, in anſwer, ſaid, he ſhould give

give himſelf or the Houſe very little trouble; as he imagined, when he came in, that there was not a member preſent who would not perceive the neceſſity for acting in the manner propoſed by the ſpeech. His Lordſhip owned himſelf to be the framer of it; and ſaid, that it was drawn up ſhortly, to avoid all cavil, and to promote an unanimity of opinion at this important criſis.

Mr Frederick Montagu diſapproved of the addreſs in general, and ſeconded the motion for the amendment.

Gov. Johnſtone contended, that America was not worth keeping on the terms and principles contained in the addreſs.

Mr Charles Fox, Mr Hartley (a new member), and Col. Barré, ſpoke on the ſame ſide. The Colonel ſaid, that a ſcheme of reducing the colonies by force, was wild, incoherent, and impracticable; and though it were not, that a dominion ſupported by force, would anſwer no good end.

Sir George Maccartney ſpoke with facility and preciſion, againſt the amendment, and in general for ſpirited meaſures.

Lord Caermarthen dwelt much on the ſpirit of ſedition, turbulence, and rebellion, which had manifeſted itſelf from one end to the other of the American continent.

Sir William Mayne declared himſelf unconnected with either ſide; ſaid, his mind was unbiaſſed, and his conduct ſhould be unfettered; that at preſent he was againſt the amendment, but reſerved his opinion, till the queſtion, and the information neceſſary to diſcuſs and determine it, came properly before the Houſe.

Gen. Smith was of the ſame opinion; obſerving, that the preſent was not a proper time to take ſo great and important a queſtion into conſideration; and that his being now againſt the amendment, would not hereafter preclude him from giving his thoughts freely when the matter came before the Houſe in a proper form.

Mr T. Townſhend and Mr Burke were for the amendment.

Mr Van ſpoke ſtrongly for the moſt firm and deciſive meaſures.

Mr Solicitor-General ſpoke fully and ably, and endeavoured to anſwer every thing that had been ſaid on the other ſide.

The queſtion being put, there were for the amendment 73, againſt it 264. The queſtion for the addreſs being then put, it of courſe paſſed in the affirmative.

On Wedneſday, Dec. 7. the Speaker, and ſeveral other members, went in their carriages to St James's, and preſented the addreſs, viz.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that we receive with the higheſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs the early information which you have been pleaſed to give us of the ſtate of the province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay.

We feel the moſt ſincere concern, that a ſpirit of diſobedience, and reſiſtance to the law, ſhould ſtill unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in freſh violences of a moſt criminal nature: and we cannot but lament that ſuch proceedings ſhould have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your Majeſty's colonies; and that any of your ſubjects ſhould have been ſo far deluded and miſled, as to make raſh and unwarrantable attempts to obſtruct the commerce of your Majeſty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

We beg leave to preſent our moſt dutiful thanks to your Majeſty, for having taken ſuch meaſures as your Majeſty judged moſt proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of your Majeſty's ſubjects, and for reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay.

Your faithful Commons, animated by your Majeſty's gracious aſſurances, will uſe every means in their power to aſſiſt your Majeſty in maintaining entire and inviolate the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of your crown; being truly ſenſible, that we ſhould betray the truſt repoſed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your Majeſty and to our fellow-ſubjects, if we failed to give our moſt zealous ſupport to thoſe great conſtitutional principles which govern your Majeſty's conduct in this important buſineſs,

and

and which are ſo eſſential to the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

We learn, with great ſatisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, and that, by this happy event, the general tranquillity is rendered complete: and we entertain a well-grounded hope, that your Majeſty's conſtant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances will be attended with ſucceſs, as your Majeſty continues to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers, of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, grant to your Majeſty every neceſſary ſupply; and that we conſider ourſelves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of our moſt affectionate attachment to a prince, who, during the whole courſe of his reign, has made the happineſs of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions."

To which his Majeſty returned the following anſwer.

"GENTLEMEN, I return you my particular thanks for this very loyal and dutiful addreſs. I receive with the higheſt ſatisfaction and approbation your aſſurances of aſſiſtance and ſupport, in maintaining the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of my crown. It ſhall be my care to juſtify by my conduct the confidence you ſo affectionately expreſs, and to ſhew that I have no intereſts ſeparate from thoſe of my people."

Lord Lyttelton made a motion in the Houſe of Peers, Dec. 6. for the ſtanding order of that Houſe to be ſo far diſpenſed with, that the members of the Houſe of Commons might be admitted to hear their debates. The Duke of Manchester, and the Lords Suffolk, Sandwich, Weymouth, Gower, and ſeveral others, ſpoke upon the occaſion. But the queſtion being put, came out, 28 for, 36 againſt the motion. [xxxiv. 404.]

Mr T. Townſhend acquainted the Commons, Dec. 12. that he had ſomething to ſubmit, not by way of motion or queſtion, but barely to collect the general ſenſe of the Houſe. He ſaid, that no man who had the leaſt recollection of the indecent conduct of the Houſe of Peers, in ſhutting their doors againſt the Commons, could be ſuppoſed to forget the unprovoked indignity then put upon the Commons, or ſuſpect that he would propoſe an improper conceſſion. But as moſt of the great national buſineſs originated and was tranſacted in the Houſe of Commons; as there were many young Lords, who, by the order for excluding the Peers, were deprived of thoſe grand ſources of information which were to be had within theſe walls; as, from the nature of conducting buſineſs in the other Houſe, little knowledge could be obtained; and as matters of the firſt conſequence to the welfare of theſe kingdoms would ſhortly come under diſcuſſion,—he ſubmitted it, if the order for a rigid excluſion, made at the time hinted at, in a ſpirit of heat and reſentment, might not be relaxed to each ſo far at leaſt as a connivance. He obſerved, if the Peers had behaved ill, if they had acted imprudently, nay indecently, the Commons had now a fair opportunity of taking the higher ground, of acting with temper, with moderation, and like gentlemen.

Mr Rice was very ſevere on the Peers, urging, that as they were the aggreſſors, they ſhould certainly concede firſt; adding, that, till that event took place, he ſhould ſtedfaſtly continue to be againſt the leaſt relaxation on the part of the Commons; eſpecially conſidering the diſpoſition the Peers had ſhewn on a recent occaſion, when they had an opportunity to make a ſuitable reparation.

Mr Hans Stanley denied, that the Commons had any right to complain, as they had no buſineſs in the other Houſe; and alledged, that the propoſed connivance could anſwer no purpoſe; for there were members, who, if they ſaw a Peer in the Houſe, would inſtantly move for having him turned out.

Sir Gilbert Eliot. I muſt confeſs, in whatever manner this buſineſs may be effected, I think it well worth our conſideration. I was not a witneſs to the outrage complained of; and it is perhaps for that reaſon I do not feel ſo ſenſibly as the Rt Hon. Gentleman near me, Mr Rice, for the ſuppoſed indignities thrown on this Houſe. Be that as it may, ſure I am, that we have it now in our power to give proof of our temper and gentlemanly behaviour, very worthy of being adopted, and imitated both by us and them. If the Peers have acted wrong, it is by no means a reaſon we ſhould copy them. Neither am I ſatisfied with my Rt Hon. friend's reaſoning, that what would have been then proper would be now improper; for I take it to be the very

very reverſe; and I believe the annals of mankind do not furniſh another inſtance of two branches of the ſame legiſlature keeping up ſo weak and improper a reſentment. If the Peers have been deficient in point of manners and politeneſs, let us not, for God's ſake, tread in their ſteps. As gentlemen let us convince them that they are wrong, and claim a victory, which even the very oppoſite party can no longer deny us. The recent conduct of the other Houſe has been urged as a motive for keeping up this childiſh difference; whereas it is plain they could not conſiſtently have acted otherwiſe. If I belonged to that body myſelf, I ſhould have certainly voted with the majority. Both they and we muſt keep an excluſive poſſeſſion of our reſpective Houſes, and muſt remain the proper judges of time, propriety, and convenience; when we may, and when it may not be proper to admit any perſons, but thoſe who have a right. For my part, I could never yet perſuade myſelf, that ſuch a general order as that mentioned by the Rt Hon. Gentleman behind me, Mr Stanley, could be properly and rigidly enforced. We are the repreſentatives of the people; our laws, cuſtoms, and mode of proceeding, ſhould be known. Only reflect an inſtant, that Peers eldeſt ſons are permitted for the purpoſe of fitting them for a ſituation they are one day to move in; and ſhall our children be excluded a ſimilar privilege? a privilege to which, from their birth, fortune, and relation, they are no leſs intitled, and from which they may derive a ſimilar benefit. That this event muſt be by way of indulgence or connivance, is certain; but that ſuch a connivance would be defeated by ſome member riſing in his place to move to clear the Houſe, I utterly deny. That, if a motion of that kind were to be made, it muſt be complied with, is beyond queſtion; but, for my part, I cannot bring myſelf to believe, that there is one gentleman in this Houſe, under the preſuppoſed circumſtances, and reaſons accompanying the intended connivance, who could bring himſelf to commit an act of the kind. On the whole, I am ſorry for what has happened; I wiſh it may be ſoon forgotten; and that we may no longer continue to act, on either hand, in a manner, till it be changed, that muſt, in this inſtance, level us with ſavages and barbarians.

Col. Barré and Mr Burke ſpoke likewiſe; and by the general temper of the Houſe, it ſeemed as if a reconciliation between both Houſes was not far diſtant.

Lord Lyttelton made a ſecond motion, Dec. 15. for opening the doors of the Houſe of Lords to the members of the Houſe of Commons, the ſons and brothers of Peers, Peers of Scotland and Ireland, and to ſo many of the public at large as ſhould be introduced by members of the Houſe of Lords, each member to have the privilege of introducing one perſon. The Duke of Mancheſter ſeconded the motion; and it carried.

[*To be continued.*]

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Perthſhire, Dec.* 31.

I Heard of a king of France, who, before going to war, uſually ſtated the grounds of it to his clergy, and wiſe men, to know if he had juſtice on his ſide; and the Britiſh Houſe of Lords, in appeals, very often aſk the opinions of the judges concerning points of law: might not ſome ſuch method be adopted for ſettling our differences with our American brethren? They have been in ill humour now about a dozen of years; palliatives ſhould therefore be no longer tampered with, but a radical cure, if poſſible, effected.

The King and Parliament are intitled to avail themſelves of the wiſdom of the nation: let them therefore appoint a court of inquiry, conſiſting of four of the twelve judges of England, to be choſen by the judges themſelves; one of the ſupreme judges of Scotland, and one of the ſupreme judges of Ireland, to be choſen by the ſupreme judges of Scotland and Ireland reſpectively; one member of each Houſe of Parliament, to be choſen by the houſes reſpectively; and a preſident, to be named by the King; in all nine; of whom ſix to be a quorum: Let the act appointing this court, ſtate explicitly the queſtions on which the court is to give an opinion; and on the report of the court, let the parliament paſs or repeal ſuch acts, as ſhall, after the light thrown on the ſubject by ſuch a deliberate conſideration, appear to be juſt and proper.

Some of the queſtions might be,

1. Whether, by the Britiſh conſtitution, any Britiſh ſubjects can be taxed by an aſſembly in which they are not actually or virtually repreſented?

2. Who-

2. Whether the Americans be virtually repreſented in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons? — I think they are not. A very reſpectable claſs of men are in a ſituation nearly like theirs: The clergy of the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland are not repreſented in, and yet are taxed by parliament; an inſtance of which occurs at preſent in the window-tax, from which they contend that they ought to be exempted. In 1750, they claimed, unſucceſsfully indeed, an augmentation of ſtipend, which would have come out of the pockets of the Scottiſh repreſentatives. But our clergy live among our repreſentatives, whereas the Americans are 3000 miles diſtant from them.

3. If both the preceding queſtions be anſwered in the negative, What would be the moſt proper manner of taxing the Americans? whether by impowering every province to elect a certain number of repreſentatives to ſit in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, as does the principallity of Wales, and ſome other places; or by impowering their own aſſemblies to tax them, each province independently of any other, as Ireland does?—As there are about thirty ſeparate Britiſh governments in America, and as ſome of them, at leaſt, are not of a very pliable diſpoſition, it might be feared, that ſome of them would now and then abſolutely refuſe to grant any ſupplies, on pretence of grievances, even though theſe grievances were not apparent to any perſons but themſelves.

4. Whether, by the Britiſh conſtitution, the King be impowered to grant a charter that ſhall exempt the grantees from the juriſdiction of parliament? or a charter that ſhall not be alterable or revocable by parliament?

5. Whether, by the Britiſh conſtitution, the acts of the Britiſh parliament be not binding on all Britiſh ſubjects, in all caſes whatſoever? and if there be any exceptions, what are they?

6. Whether the Britiſh parliament be not conſtitutionally impowered to paſs an act of pains and penalties for crimes and miſdemeanours, which ſhall be binding on any Britiſh ſubject or ſubjects?

7. Whether the American congreſſes be lawful meetings? and if they be not, what methods ſhould be taken to prevent ſuch meetings for the future?

Suppoſing ſuch a court to be appointed, counſel might be heard before them for the Americans and for the King; and therefore the ſitting of the court ſhould be delayed for three months after its appointment, to give the Americans time to inſtruct their counſel.

This would be giving the Americans all the fair play that could be given them by man; as two thirds of the court would be the very judges who determine all queſtions of life, liberty, fame, and property, in the mother-country, and they hold their offices for life; and we have recent inſtances of both ſubjects and foreigners obtaining redreſs from them againſt the King and Britiſh governors [612, 13, 41]. — This would probably, at leaſt it ought to be looked upon by the Americans as a piece of great condeſcenſion in the mother country to her diſcontented or peeviſh children; and if they be ſincere in their profeſſions of a deſire to be reconciled to us, they would, immediately on receiving notice of ſuch an act, ſuſpend for a time the execution of the reſolves of their congreſs; — as, on the other hand, the King might be impowered to ſuſpend the operation of ſome one or more of the acts that have given them offence, in caſe they ſhould deſerve it.

In the report to be made by this court, the members ſhould all ſign the opinions in which they ſhould be unanimous; and with reſpect to all the queſtions in which they differed, each ſhould give his opinion ſeparately, ſigned by him; and the report ſhould be authentically publiſhed, to the honour or diſhonour of the reporters.

If after all any of the Americans ſhould be ſtill refactory, a proclamation might be iſſued, requiring all perſons of eſtates, all magiſtrates of boroughs and counties, and others, to ſign their acquieſcence in the determination of parliament within a limited time; or otherwiſe to ſell their eſtates, and remove their effects from under a conſtitution which they think tyrannical; for that Britain, as Gen. Gage nobly ſays [653, 4.], "can never harbour the black deſign of enſlaving any people on earth;" nor will ſhe acknowledge as ſubjects any perſons who imagine themſelves to be ſlaves.

Such a meaſure would ſecure the miniſtry from any odium; and it might be hoped, that all parties in Britain and America would be cordially reconciled. Which that God may bring about, is, I am perſuaded, the hearty prayer of good Britiſh ſubjects all over the world, as well as that of, &c. E. R.

The Hiſtory of Europe, continued. [579.]

France and Spain.

The age and pacific diſpoſition of the French King, has for ſome time contributed greatly to the preſervation of the public tranquillity in Europe. It was, however, apprehended, ſoon after the commencement of the preſent year, that the conduct of the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean co-operating with the affairs of Poland, the inefficacy of the negotiations at Buchareſt, and the cloſe connection between France and Sweden, would have occaſioned a change in thoſe ſentiments. This opinion was ſoon confirmed, by the extraordinary naval preparations which were made in the French and Spaniſh ports, both in the Ocean and the Mediterranean, and which were carried on with a vigour and induſtry that afforded ſome room for ſuſpecting hoſtile intentions. The object of thoſe in the Mediterranean was well underſtood, and probably made no ſecret; but as the French and Spaniſh ſquadrons in that ſea, were already far ſuperior in force to the Ruſſians, and required no aſſiſtance from Breſt for that purpoſe, the deſtination of the fleet in that harbour was more ambiguous: it was, however, generally ſuppoſed, that it was intended to act in the Baltic, if certain circumſtances ſhould render its appearance there neceſſary, in favour of Sweden.

Theſe preparations having excited the jealouſy of our court, which, from its cloſe alliance with Ruſſia, as well as its wiſhes to preſerve the general tranquillity, could not behold with indifference that power totally oppreſſed in the Mediterranean, and a new war kindled both in the ſouth and the north of Europe, ſtrong remonſtrances were made upon the ſubject at Paris and Madrid, accompanied with a declaration, that if ſuch meaſures were purſued, Great Britain would be under a neceſſity of ſending ſuch a fleet of obſervation into the Mediterranean, as ſhould effectually fruſtrate any attempts that were made upon the Ruſſians. In the mean time a powerful fleet was equipped, and ordered to rendezvous at Spithead, and thoſe warlike preparations were for ſome time continued on all ſides. At length this vigorous conduct, with the pacific temper of the French King and his miniſters, were able to reſtrain the hoſtile diſpoſition which ſeemed to prevail at Madrid, and happily prevented the proſecution of meaſures which muſt have involved all Europe in their conſequences.

The French miniſtry being thus freed from the apprehenſions or deſigns of war, have directed their attention to happier purſuits, in the extenſion of the national commerce, and the improvement of agriculture. Indeed the ſpirit of inquiry and experiment with reſpect to the latter, which is now becoming ſo general in Europe, and had in former times been ſo unaccountably languid and deficient, it may be reaſonably hoped, will in due time be productive of the happieſt effects to mankind, and prevent the return of thoſe frequent famines, which are ſo fatal a reproach to their want of induſtry. Too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed upon the laudable endeavours of thoſe ſocieties which have been eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral provinces of France, as well as in Switzerland and other countries, for the improving and extending of this moſt uſeful knowledge; and tho' a ſucceſſion of inclement and irregular ſeaſons, have hitherto in a great degree reſtrained the apparent benefits which would otherwiſe have ariſen from thoſe purſuits, their effects will not be the leſs certain hereafter. An extraordinary exertion of improvement has been particularly made in the country of Bourdeaux, where a vaſt tract of waſte land, containing 400,000 acres, and which in its former ſtate was totally uſeleſs and barren, has, within theſe four years, been incloſed and cultivated, and is now ſaid to produce near 900,000 quarters of corn annually.

The marriage which has taken place (Nov. 16.) between the Count de Artois, the French King's third grandſon, and the Princeſs Maria Thereſa of Savoy, ſecond daughter to the King of Sardinia, is of no farther conſequence to the public, than as it may be ſuppoſed that ſuch marriages afford an additional ſecurity to the tranquillity of Italy. Several diſturbances which happened in Guienne, and ſome other of the ſouthern provinces, were only the natural conſequences of the extreme ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions; and as the harveſt has happily, in a conſiderable degree, removed the cauſe, the effects have alſo ceaſed without farther trouble.

Some bickerings between Spain and the Barbary ſtates, were of little other conſequence, than that they ſerved as a

pretence to the former, for the extraordinary military preparations which were made throughout the kingdom both by ſea and land. The preſent King of Spain, without being endued with any extraordinary military talents, or the having met with thoſe great ſucceſſes which might appear ſufficient to create ſuch a diſpoſition, is ſaid to have an inclination turned to war. The raſh, precipitate, and ill-timed meaſures which led to the laſt, are, with their conſequences, too well known, to require any obſervation; yet the nation had ſcarcely time to breathe after that war, when the foundation was laid for another, by the diſpute about Falkland's iſland; this ſtorm was ſcarcely blown over, when new means were uſed for the raiſing of another; and if the moderation of the French court had not in both caſes reſtrained the effect, all Europe would probably by this time have been ſhaken.

This diſpoſition ſeems, upon every occaſion, to have particularly ſhewn itſelf with reſpect to England; and though the new and extraordinary regulation, by which foreign ſhips of war were prevented from entering the Spaniſh ports, ſeemed to include other nations, and really affected Holland, it was evidently pointed at the former, and took in others only by accident. How it has happened, that this extraordinary proceeding has been hitherto overlooked, we cannot pretend to determine; but it certainly is not more repugnant to particular treaties, than it is to every idea of the poſſible exiſtence of peace and good neighbourhood between nations, who will not afford reception to each other in their reſpective ports.

A great diſpoſition ſeems to prevail in Spain, for the eſtabliſhment of a direct and conſiderable trade between that country and the Eaſt Indies. It is certain that their poſſeſſion of the Philipine iſlands, and of South America, would afford the Spaniards advantages in ſuch an undertaking, which no other nation ever poſſeſſed, and which, under a certain conduct, might ingroſs a very great ſhare of the commerce of the globe. It is, however, well for thoſe great companies who have long enjoyed the lucrative benefits of the Eaſt-India trade, that the Spaniards are not fortunate in enterpriſes of this ſort; and ſtill more ſo, that this ill ſucceſs proceeds from habits, manners, and natural diſpoſitions, which are not eaſily cured nor altered. Neither is their government at home, much leſs in either of the Indies, in any degree favourable to ſuch undertakings.

Nothing can with any certainty be ſaid of the ſtate of the Spaniſh affairs in South America, nor of the iſſue of the rebellion or war in Chili. Beſides the extreme ſilence obſerved upon matters of that nature, and the impoſſibility of obtaining information through any hands but their own, it is probable that the court may not yet be acquainted with the iſſue of theſe troubles. It is, however, evident, that matters in that part of the world, are known not to be in ſo bad a ſtate as they have been repreſented by ſome late accounts, as in that caſe the conſequences at home muſt have been too viſible to be concealed.

PORTUGAL.

THOUGH the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, draws the principal attention at preſent of the court of Liſbon, the King has not neglected a matter which does honour to his humanity, and will prevent ſlavery from being perpetual in Portugal. It appears to have been a received opinion, that under the Civil law, no woman who has herſelf a ſlave, could be the mother of free children; in conſequence of which, ſlavery was not only entailed on the black deſcendents of the original negroes who came from Africa, but alſo on that mixed progeny which was the fruit of their illicit commerce with the Portugueſe themſelves; ſo that in proceſs of time, the black colour was frequently worn out, and maſters were poſſeſſed of female ſlaves, under the appellation of *negreſſes*, who were much fairer than themſelves, or any part of their acknowledged families. To remedy this cruel cuſtom or law, the King iſſued an edict, by which all thoſe who could prove that any of their mothers, for three generations, were free, were to be immediately diſcharged from their ſlavery; and thoſe who were not in ſuch eligible circumſtances, to continue during life in their preſent ſtate; but all the children that are henceforth born, to be immediately counted free. It was alſo ordained, (which ſeems more ſurpriſing), that theſe people and their deſcendents ſhall be capable of enjoying honours, dignities, and employments.

The inſurrection in the Brazils is quelled in ſuch a manner, as at leaſt to obtain

tain preſent quiet. We may judge in ſome degree of its danger and magnitude, by the loſs of lives on the ſide of the Portugueſe, which is not computed at leſs than 7000. It is, however, to be ſuppoſed, that ſlaves and mulatoes are included in this account.

ITALY.

THE court of Rome, after the imminent dangers it had run, through the obſtinacy, or conſtancy, whichever it may be termed, of the late Pope, has, under the guidance of the preſent, at length ſubmitted to the united power of the houſe of Bourbon, by the final ſuppreſſion of the order of Jeſuits. Indeed it does not ſeem, that any thing leſs than the death of the late pontiff, and the prudent acquieſcence of the preſent, could have preſerved even the territorial poſſeſſions of that ſtate which had ſo long governed Italy, and in a great meaſure given the law to Europe.

As more has been written and ſpoken within the two laſt centuries, of this order, than of any within the ſame length of time, it would be now ſuperfluous to attempt ſaying much upon that ſubject. Some of the ableſt writers of thoſe ages have, on both ſides, fully diſcuſſed their conduct, morality, political principles, and religious opinions; ſo that nothing could be offered upon thoſe heads, which has not already been better ſaid. It may ſuffice upon the whole to obſerve, that this order has produced a great number of very eminent men, and has contributed more to the revival of learning, and to the advancement of knowledge in the church of Rome, than all the monaſtic orders put together; while, at the ſame time, their eagerneſs to intermeddle in political affairs, was ſuppoſed to render them dangerous to ſtates, and their ſpeculative and metaphyſical opinions, to religion and morality.

The Pope's bull for the ſuppreſſion of this ſociety, July 21. 1773, is a writing of an enormous length, and loaded with precedents, to ſhew the ſupreme authority exerciſed by former popes, in the reformation or total abolition of other religious orders; in which caſes, the apoſtolic ſee at all times acted ſolely from the plenitude of its own power, without entering into any regular proceſs, or proceeding in the uſual legal forms, of admitting accuſations to be exhibited, and a defence to be made, itſelf being the ſole and competent judge, when thoſe orders no longer anſwered the end of their inſtitution, by the promotion of Chriſtianity and piety; this method being conſidered as better calculated to calm the agitation of mens minds, to prevent the bitterneſs ariſing from mutual recrimination, and to ſtifle the ſpirit of party and diſſenſion.

The charges againſt the Jeſuits are looſe and voluminous, and ſeem in general, rather to comprehend a recapitulation of all the complaints that have been made againſt them from their firſt inſtitution, without regard to the proofs that were brought in their ſupport, or the deciſions that were paſſed upon them, than of direct accuſations. Thus are enumerated, early diſſenſions among themſelves, and quarrels with other orders, as well as with the ſecular clergy, with the public ſchools, academies, and univerſities, together with diſputes that aroſe upon the authority aſſumed or exerciſed by their general, and with the princes in whoſe countries they were received, with a long bead-roll of ſuch general matters, without any particular obſervations on their nature, cauſes, or iſſue. An early appeal againſt them, not long after their inſtitution, by Philip II. of Spain, is with more propriety taken notice of, as are the appeals brought by ſeveral other ſovereigns ſince that time; and their late expulſion from France, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, is among the number of their accuſations. From this continual ſtate of hoſtility and general diſlike, in which they ſubſiſted with mankind, it is, however, juſtly inferred, that the general tenor of their conduct was reprehenſible, and pernicious in its example and conſequences to the Chriſtian world.

Some other matters are of more importance. It appears, that ſo early as the year 1606, their rage for intermeddling in public and political affairs, was already become ſo prevalent and notorious, and ſome conſequences that attended it bore ſo fatal an aſpect to the order, that they were obliged to paſs a decree among themſelves, which, to give it greater efficacy, they had inſerted in a brief by Pope Paul V. to forbid their members from interfering under any pretence in public affairs for the future. This remedy, as well as all others, is ſaid to have been ineffectual; and they are charged with an inſatiable avidity for

temporal poſſeſſions; with diſturbing the peace of the church in Europe, Africa, and America; of giving ſcandal in their miſſions, as well by quarrelling with other miſſionaries, and by invading their rights, as by the practice of idolatrous ceremonies in certain places, in contempt of thoſe approved by the church. Their doctrines are alſo attacked, and they are charged with giving uſes and applications to certain maxims which are proſcribed, as ſcandalous, and manifeſtly contrary to good morals; and of having adopted dangerous opinions in matters of the greateſt moment and importance, with reſpect to the preſerving of the purity and integrity of the doctrines contained in the goſpel, and which are ſaid to have been productive of great evils and dangers to the church, as well as to ſome particular Chriſtian ſtates.

Theſe enormities, with many others, are ſaid to have occaſioned their proſcription at different times by ſeveral ſtates; as well as a ſevere viſitation which was begun by Sixtus V.; but which he did not live to accompliſh; and were the cauſe that Innocent XI. forbid them to receive any more novices, and that Innocent XIII. threatened them with the ſame puniſhment; and that at length thoſe princes whoſe piety and liberality to the ſociety ſeemed to have become hereditary in their families, were under a neceſſity of expelling them from their dominions.

After ſumming up theſe, and various other cauſes for their diſſolution, particularly the preſervation of peace in the Chriſtian republic, and their incapability, in the preſent circumſtances, of anſwering the purpoſes of their inſtitution, together with other motives reſerved in the breaſt of the ſovereign Pontiff; all eccleſiaſtics of whatever rank or dignity, and particularly thoſe who have been members of the ſociety, are forbidden, under ſentence of excommunication, to impugn, combat, or even to write or ſpeak about this ſuppreſſion, to enter into its reaſons or motives, or into any diſcuſſions about the inſtitute of the company, its form of government, or other circumſtances relating to it, without an expreſs permiſſion from the Pontiff for that purpoſe.

In conſequence of this bull, ten biſhops went at night, Aug. 16. attended by a detachment of Corſican ſoldiers, to all the colleges and houſes belonging to the Jeſuits in Rome; of which they took poſſeſſion: and having placed the neceſſary guards, the communities were aſſembled; and after the proper notices and forms were gone through, thoſe fathers delivered up their keys; and the locks of their archives being ſealed, and effects of all ſorts being ſecured, even to proviſions, they were allowed eight days to find new dwellings, and to quit the habit of the order. They at the ſame time gave up their ſchools, and reſigned all the functions of their miniſtry, of whatever ſort or nature. The bull extended to all countries whatever in which they were placed, and ſentence of excommunication was denounced againſt thoſe who ſhould harbour or conceal any of their effects.

Their general, Father Ricci, is to be appointed to a biſhoprick; and ſuch of the Jeſuits as were already in holy orders, were allowed, either to become ſecular clergymen, or to enter into other orders, having firſt ſerved the accuſtomed noviciate of that into which they are to enter: penſions are to be allowed out of their former poſſeſſions, to thoſe who become ſecular clerks; and the biſhops, under whoſe juriſdiction they are totally to remain, have a diſcretionary power, to admit ſuch of them as are remarkable for learning, and purity of doctrine, to preach and to confeſs; from which they are totally reſtrained without a written licence for that purpoſe. Thoſe who had gone through the laſt vows, or who, through age and infirmities, were unfit to enter into the world, were to be collected, and placed in one or more of their ancient houſes or colleges, where they are for ever reſtrained from preaching, confeſſion, and all the functions of their miniſtry, and are only allowed to exiſt upon a ſubſiſtence for life; the biſhops being particularly charged, as they will anſwer it at the laſt day, to look to the ſtrict obſervance of theſe prohibitions. Such as are diſpoſed to dedicate their time to the inſtruction of youth, are totally debarred from all ſhare in the government of thoſe colleges or ſchools in which they ſerve; and the ſtricteſt caution is preſcribed, that none are admitted to that ſervice, who do not ſhew themſelves averſe to all ſpirit of diſpute, and who are not untainted with any doctrines which may occaſion or ſtir up frivolous and dangerous controverſies. The ſcholars and novices

vices were returned to their reſpective homes, and thoſe who had only taken the firſt vows, were diſcharged from them; and all the ſtatutes, rules, cuſtoms, decrees, and conſtitutions of the order, even though confirmed by oath, were totally annulled and abrogated.

Such was the final fate of this celebrated ſociety, which, with a very conſiderable ſtock of learning and abilities, had found means to render itſelf odious to all the nations and religions in the Chriſtian world. The riches which were found in their houſes and colleges, whether in ſpecie, plate, or jewels, were very inconſiderable, and greatly diſappointed the hopes of thoſe who expected to have found inexhauſtible treaſures in the ſearch. Whether they were able to evade the terrors of excommunication, and to elude the greater dangers ariſing from the prying and rapacious eyes of covetouſneſs, by ſecreting their moſt valuable moveables, is ſtill a matter to be determined, though, with reſpect to any thing conſiderable, the probability is otherwiſe.

As the ſuppreſſion of this order has removed all ground of difference between the houſe of Bourbon and the court of Rome, a thorough reconciliation has accordingly taken place, and the latter is to be reinſtated in Avignon and the duchy of Benevento. Thus the papacy may probably, for ſome longer time, retain its territorial poſſeſſions in quiet.

In the mean time, the Italian ſtates are continually curtailing the eccleſiaſtical power in their dominions, and that court is daily loſing its influence with them. Of this the Venetians have given a ſtriking inſtance in the preſent year, by refuſing to receive a bull from the Pope, by which he had conferred two abbeys in that ſtate upon Cardinal Rezzonico; the ſenate having reſolved, that no eccleſiatic ſhould poſſeſs any benefice in their territories who did not reſide therein. The Empreſs-Queen is alſo beginning to intermeddle with the religious houſes in the duchy of Milan: two of them have been already ſuppreſſed, and that is ſuppoſed to be only a prelude to the ſuppreſſion of a much greater number.

The death of the King of Sardinia, Feb. 20. has cauſed no apparent change in the ſtate of public affairs in Italy. That prince had uniformly ſupported a long reign of more than forty years, with uncommon wiſdom and ability; and had the happineſs, at a great old age, to depart univerſally regretted by his ſubjects, the nobleſt eulogium that can be beſtowed upon his character. His ſucceſſor, who is not deficient in the abilities that ſeem hereditary in that family, and is arrived at a time of life when prudence generally becomes conſtitutional, it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, will not unadviſedly enter into any meaſures that may be dangerous to the public tranquillity; and that, from his long experience in public affairs, and the example of ſuch a father, his ſubjects will find no other change in their condition, than the benefits ariſing from a more vigorous age, and a cloſer attention to buſineſs.

An alarming inſurrection which happened at Palermo, the capital of the iſland of Sicily, towards the latter part of the year, and which is not yet entirely quelled, deſerves to be taken particular notice of. That delightful iſland, formerly ſo diſtinguiſhed, and at all times the moſt fertile and plentiful in the world, has in all ages had the fortune, either to languiſh under the oppreſſion of tyrants nurtured within its own boſom, or to groan under the ſlavery of foreigners.

The government of this country has for ſome time been very impolitically conducted. Immoderate duties are either laid on the fruits of labour and induſtry, or exorbitant prices extorted, for licences to diſpoſe of them to advantage. Thus the abundant harveſts, one of which is ſuppoſed equal to ſeven years conſumption, and which are the natural riches of the country, are rendered unprofitable, as the exceſſive rates to be paid for the particular licences for exportation, are beyond the abilities of the huſbandman, and he reaps with a heavy heart, that bounteous crop which he is debarred from turning to account. By this means, the price of corn has, for ſeveral years, been reduced to about one ſixth of its real and uſual value; whilſt the neighbouring countries at the ſame time ſuffered the greateſt diſtreſs, from that ſcarcity which Sicily could have ſo happily relieved; and the tenant at home is reduced to beggary, and his lord to indigence, from the want of a market for their ſtaple commodity.

The ſame weak and barbarous policy has had ſimilar effects upon other products, and has thrown a general damp upon

upon the induſtry of the people. Thus their ſugar plantations and works, which were once ſo famous, are dwindled to nothing; and the abundant ſtock of natural riches, both above and below the ſurface of the earth, in which this country perhaps exceeds any other of the ſame dimenſions in the world, are rendered of no value.

A policy of the ſame kind has formerly prevailed in moſt parts of Europe. England was among the firſt to perceive the weakneſs of its principle, and miſchief of its tendency. Popular prejudices, however, concur in many places, ſtill to ſupport ſo miſchievous a ſyſtem; and the emoluments received by government and its officers for occaſional diſpenſations, renders the abuſe lucrative, and therefore permanent. The remains of the feudal ſyſtem have continued longer in that country than in any other: their barons had till lately great power; and they ſtill inherit, from their brave Norman anceſtors, the name and ſhadow of a parliament, which is compoſed of the barons, clergy, and the repreſentatives of the conſiderable towns.

To annihilate the power of the barons, who are ſtill rich and conſiderable, is ſaid to be an object of this deſtructive policy; and to this unworthy purſuit is ſacrificed the proſperity of a whole people, as well as the power and opulence which might have been derived from the poſſeſſion of ſo noble an iſland. Poverty and diſtreſs will bend the haughtieſt minds; and the people have the ſatisfaction to know, that they are not ruined, as a puniſhment for any fault of their own, but merely to humble their lords, and make them totally dependent.

The inſurrection at Palermo was not, however, the effect of thoſe general grievances, but of ſome that particularly related to that city. As in a country where permiſſions are purchaſed for liberty to trade, all commodities muſt of neceſſity fall into the hands of monopoliſts; ſo the ſame cauſes that on the one hand prevent a reaſonable price from being given for them at a fair market, will frequently, on the other, operate in ſuch a manner, as to produce all the effects of a real ſcarcity. Thus in Palermo, the monopolies granted by the viceroy (it was alledged, with what truth or falſehood we cannot ſay) had ſo pernicious an effect, as to raiſe the price of ſome of the moſt eſſential neceſſaries of life, to a degree intolerable to the people.

The arguments prompted by the belly, are underſtood by all capacities, and, in great cities particularly, are irreſiſtible in their force. Previous, however, to any diſturbance, Prince Caſſaro, pretor of the city, (one of the offices of the firſt power and dignity in the kingdom), remonſtrated in ſuch ſtrong terms with the viceroy upon his conduct, and the hardſhips which the people ſuffered, that very high words are ſaid to have paſſed upon the occaſion, and ſomething like a challenge from the former. The Prince then, by his own proper authority, ſtopped two ſhips which belonged to the monopolizers, and were juſt got without the harbour, freighted with cheeſe, in their way to Naples; after which the cargoes were landed by his order, and ſold at the public markets at the uſual prices.

This meaſure entirely quieted the murmurs of the people; but it happened ſoon after, that the Prince fell ill of a ſtrangury, and in a ſhort time died. Having chanced to employ the viceroy's ſurgeon, it was maliciouſly reported, and by vulgar credulity believed, that he died by poiſon. This event, and its ſuppoſed cauſe, flew with the utmoſt rapidity through the city, and threw every part of it into the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion. Prince Caſſaro was univerſally lamented, as having fallen a martyr in the cauſe of the people; while the ſuppoſed authors of ſo baſe and villanous an action, were regarded as objects of the utmoſt rage and deteſtation.

The people immediately aſſembled, to the number of 30,000, with drawn ſwords, muſkets, and piſtols; and having ſeized ſome of the baſtions, drew two pieces of cannon into the ſquare in the centre of the city, which they loaded with old iron and glaſs, and ſtood with lighted links, ready to diſcharge them as there ſhould be occaſion. The unhappy ſurgeon was an immediate victim to their fury, whom they immediately cut in pieces: they afterwards broke open the priſon gates, and diſcharged the priſoners; and the regiment of horſeguards being ordered out to ſuppreſs them, they were ſo terrified at their appearance, and at the immediate preparation they ſaw for diſcharging their cannon, or, what is more probable, ſo infected with the common diſtemper, that they

they were ready to abandon their officers, when the commander cried out, that he was not going to engage enemies, but coming as a friend, to preſerve peace among his friends and countrymen; and having ſaluted the revolters, and held a conference with ſome of their leaders, the horſe returned very quietly to their quarters.

In the mean time the archbiſhop came to quiet the inſurgents, and promiſed them that the viceroy ſhould depart from the city, and that he would act in his place, till the King ſhould appoint another. This propoſal having given entire ſatisfaction, every thing was immediately reſtored to order and quiet. But the people being informed in the night, that the viceroy had ſent to ſeveral places for troops, and had ordered the garriſon to ſecure the works and cannon, they aſſembled the next day, Sept. 20. in equal numbers, and with greater fury, and immediately poſſeſſed themſelves of all the baſtions, forts, and works; the ſoldiers ſuffering themſelves to be diſarmed, without firing a ſingle ſhot, or offering the ſmalleſt reſiſtance.

They then placed detachments of their own body in the works, and at the gates, and obliged ſeveral of the principal nobility, to take each of them the command of a baſtion; after which they proceeded to the houſes of three or four of the monopolizers, and principal favourites, whoſe furniture and effects they piled in the ſtreet and burned, the owners having happily eſcaped with their lives. Upon this occaſion they executed an act of rigid juſtice upon one of their own people, who having ſecreted ſome valuable moveables that he found in one of thoſe houſes, was detected, and put to death on the ſpot; this being the only life that was loſt in that day's tumult.

The main body, during this tranſaction, marched with cannon to aſſault the caſtle or palace; where they met with as little oppoſition as elſewhere; and having broken into different parts of it, found the Marquis de Fogliani, the viceroy. His life would have been immediately ſacrificed, if it had not been for the bravery and humanity of a popular young nobleman, who embracing the viceroy, and covering him with his body, declared they muſt ſtrike through it if they attempted to wound him; which generous action happily reſtrained their fury. This gave time to the archbiſhop once more to interfere; when it was agreed, that the Marquis ſhould immediately go on board a Genoeſe veſſel which was waiting in the harbour, and depart directly for Naples. The viceroy was carried through the city in his own coach, attended by the archbiſhop; notwithſtanding which, he was loaded with the execrations, curſes, and reproaches of the people, all the way to the water-ſide.

The viceroy, whether by accident or deſign, did not proceed to Naples; but was landed at Meſſina, where he ſtill continues, and thereby retains the government of the iſland. The archbiſhop in the mean time, to reſtore order and tranquillity, conſented, at the deſire of the inſurgents, to ſupply his place at Palermo; and promiſed beſides, to uſe his intereſt with the King, for the obtaining of a general pardon, and for the redreſs of ſome of thoſe grievances which had cauſed the moſt uneaſineſs. Deputies were accordingly appointed to lay the whole affair before the King, and after ſhewing the grievances which gave riſe to the troubles, to ſolicit for the pardon, and a redreſs of them. The city then returned to its uſual quiet, without any other change, than that the gates and walls were guarded by the burghers inſtead of the uſual garriſon.

The court, however, did not ſeem at all diſpoſed to comply with the conditions, for the performance of which, it ſeems, the archbiſhop had engaged. Upon the receiving of this intelligence at Palermo, every thing was thrown again into its former diſorder. The burghers and people walled up three of the gates, and placed ſtrong guards at the fourth, and were ſo apprehenſive of a ſurpriſe, that they would not ſuffer the church-bells to be rung: They at the ſame time obliged the nobility who had retired to their country-houſes to return, under pain of having their palaces demoliſhed; and the guards were particularly watchful, that none of thoſe in the city ſhould depart; while the inhabitants ſeemed ſo reſolute and determined to defend themſelves, that they were continually employed in making the neceſſary preparations for that purpoſe; and the mechanics worked at their trades, with their arms lying by them for immediate action.

This ſtate of anarchy and commotion naturally produced great diſorders, and the loweſt of the people elected a mechanic

chanic to be their viceroy. This new repreſentative of royalty, was ſo well pleaſed with his power, that he thought he never could have time to exerciſe it ſufficiently, and was accordingly ſo induſtrious, that in the firſt three or four days he ſent above 600 people to priſon. The maſtranza, or tradeſmen of the city, could not endure the inſolence and licentiouſneſs of the loweſt ſet of people; and a ſcuffle accordingly enſued, in which ſeven or eight perſons were killed, and the new viceroy and his party defeated; they were not, however, ſo entirey reduced, as to put an end to the diſorders.

In the mean time the conduct of the court of Naples ſeemed not to be either ſo gracious, or ſo vigorous, as the occaſion required. Preparations were ſlowly made, and ſome ſmall bodies of troops were ſent to Sicily; the viceroy was confirmed in his government, and his deſign of removing its ſeat to Meſſina, approved of: thus a tacit approbation was given of his conduct, and nothing deciſive declared, with reſpect to the late troubles, nor the intentions of the court ſhewn with regard to its authors. The uſual futile recourſe of deſpotic governments was applied to, by forbidding all perſons from talking of the affairs of Sicily. Marſhal Corafa, a native of Cephalonia, was appointed commander in chief of the forces in that iſland, in oppoſition to the Prince of Villa Franca, who the people had earneſtly requeſted to have been nominated to that employment. The Marſhal arrived at Palermo at the end of the year, with two weak battalions, conſiſting only of 700 men, and was received in that city with all the honours due to his rank; but his ſoldiers were not admitted, and are obliged to lodge in the ſuburbs. Thus the affairs of Sicily, and the fate of Palermo, hang ſtill in the ſame ſtate of apprehenſion and uncertainty in which they have continued for ſome months.

Great Britain.

The time that elapſed during the receſs of parliament, was not productive of any public events either foreign or domeſtic, that materially affected the intereſts of this country. The negotiations that were carried on at Foczani, gave room to hope for the concluſion of a peace between the belligerent powers; and if it proved otherwiſe, there was no reaſon to imagine from what had hitherto appeared, that we had any intention to be involved in the conſequences of the war, unleſs ſome very extraordinary change took place both as to its nature and extent, which was not yet to be foreſeen.

At home, adminiſtration had carried every thing with ſuch irreſiſtible force in the laſt ſeſſion, that oppoſition ſeemed to be reduced to little more than a name, and could afford only a weak and unavailing diſſent to meaſures which it was not capable of impeding; whilſt its members, were weary of fruitleſs exertions, in which the inequality was ſo great, as ſcarcely to admit of a ſtruggle. In this ſtate of things, it ſeemed as if nothing but diſunion or intrigue in the cabinet, was capable of obſtructing the views, or endangering the ſecurity, of the miniſter; and theſe, if there were ſuch, were not of a ſufficient magnitude to anſwer either of thoſe purpoſes.

With reſpect to parties, the remains of the old Whig and Revolution intereſt, under the name of the *Rockingham party*, although there were ſome actual deſertions from them, and a doubtful appearance in a few of thoſe that remained, they were, in the main, rather better united than the reſt. They in general continued pertinaciouſly in their old oppoſition to the ſyſtem and meaſures of the court, and firm in the ſupport of their leader. The party which is thought particularly attached to Lord Chatham, did not ſeem much nearer to a political arrangement with adminiſtration, though they agreed with them in many of the meaſures, or at leaſt in ſome parts of many of the meaſures of this ſeſſion. This circumſtance added extremely to the weakneſs of oppoſition. Several of the late Mr Grenville's friends, ſoon after his deceaſe, went over to the court; ſome of them, however, have ſtill continued on their old ground, and have accordingly acted occaſionally with the other parties who diſſent from adminiſtration.

[*The above is all that our author ſays of the ſtate of parties: the reſt of our domeſtic affairs of* 1773, *are pretty fully related in our volume for that year.*]

The

The genuine ſpeech of Lord Mansfield, in giving the judgement of the court of king's-bench, Nov. 28. 1774, in the caſe of Campbell againſt Hall, reſpecting the King's letters patent of the 20th of July 1764, for raiſing a duty of four and a half per cent. on all the exports from Grenada. [615.]

THIS caſe of Alexander Campbell againſt William Hall, is an action that was brought by the plaintiff, who is a natural-born ſubject of this kingdom, and who, upon the 3d of March 1763, purchaſed a plantation in the iſland of Grenada; and it is brought againſt the defendant Hall, who was collector for his Majeſty of a duty of four and a half per cent. upon goods or ſugars exported from the iſland of Grenada; and the action is brought to recover back a ſum of money which was paid as this duty of four and a half per cent. upon ſugars that were exported from the iſland of Grenada, by and on account of the plaintiff; and the action is for money had and received; and brought upon this ground, That the money was paid to the defendant, without any conſideration, for the duty, for which, and in reſpect of which, he received it, not having been impoſed by lawful or ſufficient authority to warrant the ſame; and it is ſtated by the ſpecial verdict, That that money ſtill remains in the defendant's hands, not paid over by him to the uſe of the King, but continued in his hands, and ſo continues with the privity and conſent of his Majeſty's Attorney-General, for the expreſs purpoſe of trying the queſtion as to the validity of impoſing this duty.

It came on to be tried at Guildhall: and of courſe, from the nature of the queſtion, both ſides came prepared to have a ſpecial verdict. A ſpecial verdict was found; which ſtates,

That the iſland of Grenada was taken by the Britiſh arms, in open war, from the French King. [xxiv. 215.]

That the iſland of Grenada ſurrendered upon capitulation; and the capitulation upon which it ſurrendered was by reference to the capitulation upon which the iſland of Martinico had before ſurrendered. [xxiv. 154.]

The ſpecial verdict ſtates ſome articles of that capitulation; and particularly the 5th article, by which it is agreed, "That Grenada ſhall continue to be governed by their preſent laws, until his Majeſty's pleaſure be known." They likewiſe take the 6th article; where, to a demand of the inhabitants of Grenada, That they ſhould be maintained in their property and effects, moveable and immoveable, of what nature ſoever, and that they ſhould be preſerved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions,—the anſwer is, "The inhabitants, being ſubjects of Great Britain, will enjoy their properties, and the ſame privileges, as any other of his Majeſty's Leeward iſlands."—So that the anſwer is, That they will have the conſequences of their being ſubjects; and they will be as much ſubjects as any of the other Leeward iſlands. [xxiv. 156, 7.]

Then they ſtate another article of capitulation, the 7th; and by that article they demand "They ſhall pay no other duty than they paid to the French King; that the capitation-tax ſhall be the ſame; and the expences of courts of juſtice, and the adminiſtration of government, and other articles of that kind, ſhall be paid out of the King's domain;" in anſwer to which they are referred to the anſwer I have juſt ſtated, given to the foregoing article: that is, "Being ſubjects, they will be intitled to all their rights, liberties, and properties, with a reference to the ſubject then before their eyes, in the Leeward iſlands."

The next thing ſtated in the ſpecial verdict is the treaty of peace, ſigned the 10th of February 1763; and they ſtate the parties to the treaty of peace, by which the iſland of Grenada is ceded; and ſome clauſes of it which are not at all material for me particularly to ſtate. [xxv. 137.]

The next inſtrument that they ſtate is a proclamation under the great ſeal, bearing date the 7th of October 1763 [xxv. 576.].

The next inſtrument ſtated in the ſpecial verdict is the letters-patent under the great ſeal, or rather a proclamation under the great ſeal, bearing date the 26th of March 1764, where the King recites a ſurvey and diviſion of the ceded iſlands: "That he had ordered them to be divided into allotments, as an invitation for all purchaſers to come in and purchaſe upon terms and conditions ſpecified in that proclamation." [xxvi. 164.]

His Lordſhip produces ſeveral other inſtruments, &c. ſtated in the ſpecial verdict, and then proceeds thus.

"It

" It is not to be wondered, that an adjudged caſe in point has not been produced. No diſpute ever was ſtarted before upon the King's legiſlative authority over a conqueſt: it never was denied in Weſtminſter-hall: it never was queſtioned in parliament. Coke's report of the arguments and reſolutions of the judges in Calvin's caſe, lays it down as clear: If the King (ſays the book) comes to a kingdom by conqueſt, he may change and alter the laws of that kingdom; but if he comes to it by title and deſcent, he cannot change the ſame of himſelf, without the conſent of parliament: and therefore, though the King in general has that right, (it is plain he alludes to his own country, for he alludes to a country where there is a parliament, and where there is that diſtinction), if he was the king of a country over which he was abſolute, there would be no diſtinction between the old and new dominion; but he ſtates the diſtinction in direct contradiſtinction, to ſhew what the King could do without, and what he could not do without the aſſent of parliament. The authority alſo of two great names has been cited, who took the propoſition for granted. In 1722, the aſſembly of Jamaica being refractory, it was referred to Sir Philip Yorke, and Sir Clement Worge, to conſider what could be done if the aſſembly ſhould abſolutely continue to with-hold all the uſual ſupplies. They report thus: 'That if Jamaica was ſtill to be conſidered as a conquered iſland, that the King had a right to lay taxes upon the inhabitants; but if it was to be conſidered in the ſame light as the other colonies, no tax could be impoſed upon the inhabitants, but by an aſſembly of the iſland, or by an act of parliament. 'The diſtinction in law, they conſider as a clear and indiſputable conſequence of the iſland being in the one ſtate or the other. Whether it remained a conqueſt, or was made a colony, they had not examined. I have, upon former occaſions, traced the conſtitution of Jamaica, as far as there are books, or papers, in the offices: I cannot find that any Spaniard remained upon the iſland of Jamaica ſo late as the reſtoration; if any, they were very few. A gentleman who was well informed, to a queſtion I put to him upon one of the arguments of this caſe, ſaid, he knew of no Spaniſh ſlaves among the white inhabitants of Jamaica; but there were among the negroes.

The King (I mean Charles II.), after the reſtoration, by proclamation, invited ſettlers, promiſing them protection: he made grants of lands in Jamaica: he appointed, at firſt, a Governor and Council only; afterwards he granted a commiſſion to the Governor to call an aſſembly, the conſtitution of every province; immediately under the King has ariſen, in the ſame manner, not the grants, but the commiſſions to call aſſemblies; and therefore all the Spaniards having left the iſland, or been driven out of Jamaica, the firſt ſettling was an Engliſh colony, who, under the authority of the King, planted a vacant iſland belonging to him in right of his crown, like the caſes of the iſlands of St Helena and St John, mentioned by Mr Attorney-General. A maxim of conſtitutional law, with all the judges in Calvin's caſe, and two ſuch men in modern times as Sir Philip Yorke and Sir Clement Worge, I take it for granted, will acquire ſome authority. But, on the other ſide, no book, no ſaying, no opinion has been cited, no inſtance has been found in any period of our hiſtory where a doubt has been raiſed concerning it. The counſel for the plaintiff undoubtedly laboured this point from a diffidence or an uncertainty of what might be our opinions upon the ſecond argument: but, after full conſideration, we are of opinion, " That before the 20th of July 1764, the King had precluded himſelf from the exerciſe of a legiſlative authority over the iſland of Grenada." [xxvii. 117.]

The firſt and material inſtrument is the proclamation of the 7th of October 1763. — See what it is that the King ſays; and with what view he ſays it; and how he engages himſelf and pledges his word. He ſays, " Whereas it will greatly contribute to the ſpeedy ſettling of our new government, that our loving ſubjects ſhould be informed of our paternal care for the ſake of the liberties and properties of thoſe who are, and ſhall become, inhabitants thereof, we have thought fit to publiſh and declare, by this our proclamation, That we have, by our letters-patents under the great ſeal, commiſſioned our Governor, and given directions, as ſoon as the ſtate of the ſaid colonies will admit thereof, to call general aſſemblies, to make laws, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England" [xxv. 576, 7.], and all the general words neceſſary for that regulation.

With

With what view is that promiſe made, reciting the commiſſion as actually given? It is to invite ſettlers, to invite ſubjects. Why to invite them? The reaſon is given, That they may think their liberties and properties more ſecure if the legiſlation was veſted in the aſſembly, and not in the Governor and Council. When by Governor and Council, they depending upon the King's pleaſure, he can recall and give a new frame to the conſtitution; but the other is not depending upon the right of the King, but a negative upon thoſe parts of the legiſlature that depend upon the King: therefore that aſſurance is given them for the ſecurity of their liberties and properties, and with a view to invite them to go and ſettle there, after this proclamation, that aſſured them of their conſtitution, under which they are to live.

The next act is of the 26th of March 1764 [xxvi. 164.]. Having eſtabliſhed their conſtitution by proclamation, he invites them to come in as purchaſers; to live in this iſland under that conſtitution which had been before promiſed them, (it ſtates the particular terms and conditions upon which allotments were to be bought). In further confirmation to do every thing that depended upon the King, upon the 9th of April 1764, two months before theſe letters-patents, there is an actual commiſſion to call an aſſembly as ſoon as the ſtate and circumſtances of the iſland will admit. You will obſerve, in the proclamation there is no reſervation of any legiſlature to be exerciſed by the King, or by the Governor and Council, under his authority, or any other method or manner until the aſſembly ſhould be called. The promiſe imports the contrary: for whatever conſtruction is to be put upon it, (which, perhaps, may be very difficult through all the caſes to which it may be applied), it alludes to a government by the laws in being, and by courts of juſtice, not by a legiſlative authority, until an aſſembly ſhould be called. But there does not appear from the ſpecial verdict any memorandum of calling an aſſembly in Grenada before, but as ſoon as the Governor ſhould arrive: that fact ſhews there was none before. He arrived in December 1764, and the aſſembly actually met to do buſineſs before the end of the year 1765. We therefore think, by the two proclamations, and the commiſſion to Governor Melville, the King had immediately and irrevocably granted to all who did or ſhould inhabit, or who had or ſhould acquire property in the iſland of Grenada, or, more generally, to all whom it might concern, that the ſubordinate legiſlation over the iſland ſhould be exerciſed by the aſſembly, with the conſent of the Governor and Council, in like manner as in other provinces under the King. Therefore, though the aboliſhing the French duties, and in lieu thereof ſubſtituting the 5me duty, which, according to the finding of this verdict, is paid in all the Britiſh Leeward iſlands, be juſt and equitable, in reſpect to Grenada, and the other Britiſh iſlands: yet, through the inattention of the King's ſervants, in veſting the order in which the inſtrument ſhould have paſſed, and been notoriouſly public, the laſt act we think is contrary to, and a violation of, the firſt, and therefore void: how proper ſoever the thing may be, reſpecting the object of the letters-patents of the 20th of July 1764, it can only now be done (to uſe the words of Sir Philip Yorke and Sir Clement Worge) by an aſſembly of the iſland, or by an act of the parliament of Great Britain.

The conſequence of this is, judgement muſt be given for the plaintiff.

On the improvement of the Highlands. [568.]

6. *Varieties of ſheep, and effects reſulting from thence.*

I doubt not but that ſome of your readers will before this time have remarked, that if a variation in the heat of climate produces an effect upon the quality of the wool, there muſt be, beſides that, ſome other circumſtances that tend to produce a much more powerful variation in that reſpect; ſeeing we find a moſt ſenſible difference in the fineneſs and other qualities of the wool produced in different diſtricts, where the difference of climate is but very inconſiderable: for although we ſhould be diſpoſed to attribute ever ſo much to the influence of the climate of G. Britain over that of any place on the continent, yet the difference between the heat of the climate of different places in this iſland that afford wool of very different qualities, is but very inconſiderable, if at all perceptible. Lincolnſhire ſeems to enjoy no advantages in this reſpect over the neighbouring counties of York and Durham. The ſouthern parts of Kent and Hampſhire

are rather warmer than Buckinghamſhire. Many parts in England enjoy a climate nearly ſimilar to that of Hereford and Gloucester; yet wool of an equal quality is not to be met with there. The mountains in Shropſhire enjoy a climate nearly the ſame as thoſe of Derby and Northumberland; yet the wool produced on the firſt is of double the value of that of the laſt. In ſhort, the fineneſs of the wool produced in different parts of Britain, ſeems to have ſo little connection with the nature of the climate, that, had we not had other proofs than could be drawn from thence, that eſtabliſh this fact beyond a poſſibility of doubt, we would have been diſpoſed to think that a difference of climate had no influence at all in varying the quality of wool; ſo inconſiderable is it in compariſon of others that have not yet been taken notice of.

This very great diverſity that we find in the nature of the ſheep, and quality of the wool produced in different diſtricts, can be accounted for in no other way but by ſuppoſing that there are a great variety of different ſpecies of ſheep, each of which is poſſeſſed of certain peculiar qualities, which are tranſmitted to their progeny ſo long as the particular breed is kept pure from any admixture with others. This is probably the caſe with every claſs of animals whatever; but, from the natural indolence of mind to which mankind are ſo univerſally ſubjected, we have hardly diſtinguiſhed, with any degree of accuracy, the varieties that take place in this reſpect among any claſs of animals, unleſs it be dogs and horſes; but more eſpecially the firſt, which being a domeſtic animal, that partakes with man in his ordinary food, in every part of the globe, and lives more immediately under his own eye than any other creature, it was impoſſible for him not to obſerve the different diſtinguiſhing properties for which the ſeveral varieties were peculiarly remarkable; and as the ſeveral properties of which each of theſe varieties are poſſeſſed, may, on many occaſions, be employed to contribute to the pleaſure or convenience of man, he was naturally induced to try if theſe could be tranſmitted to their poſterity by keeping the breed diſtinct from others, which has enabled him to diſtinguiſh with certainty that theſe were not accidental or artificially acquired qualities, but that the ſeveral varieties in this ſpecies were permanent and diſtinct from one another, and that any particular breed might be kept diſtinct from any other for ever, if care be taken to prevent them from intermixing with one another at the time of copulation.

Something of the ſame kind has been obſerved with regard to horſes; but, from the greater difficulty in making the neceſſary experiments with regard to them, and the leſs obvious diſtinctions with regard to the qualities of each different breed of theſe, our ideas as to this particular relating to them, are far leſs certain and definite than with reſpect to dogs; yet the connoiſſeur in this reſpect can point out with diſtinctneſs and accuracy many unequivocal marks of diſtinction between the horſes of Barbary, Spain, Arabia, Perſia, Turky, Hungary, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, &c. &c.; and any man who has travelled ever ſo little from home, in his own country, can hardly fail to obſerve, that the horſes in almoſt every diſtrict of this country, differ from thoſe of other diſtricts in ſome very diſtinguiſhable reſpects, although he is but too apt heedleſsly to attribute almoſt the whole of this to the different nature of the ſoil, paſture, &c. that is found in different parts of the country, rather than to any difference in the original ſtamina of the parent-animal: and although every one muſt obſerve innumerable inſtances of horſes that have been brought from one part of the country to another, continuing to thrive equally well as at home, and to poſſeſs all the qualities for which that breed were remarkable in as high perfection as if they had remained there; yet the favourite idea too often prevails, and makes his experience be of no avail in correcting that vulgar error. But if theſe ideas prevail with regard to this favoured and more domeſtic animal, much more may we expect that they ſhould take place with reſpect to the ſheep; an animal which, on account of its inability to travel, has little chance to be carried far from home; and from its mode of life, ſo much approaching to that of wild animals, has ſo little chance of being narrowly obſerved, or of having the blood of any individual that may chance to be carried from home, preſerved free from intermixing with others that may be around it, and of thus having its original diſtinguiſhing qualities much altered in its progeny.

But

But as many of the varieties of this ſpecies of animal are ſo diſtinctly marked, and obviouſly different from one another, there are few who do not readily admit that there is a very great difference between the different kinds of ſheep at preſent to be found in different diſtricts; and that, if any of theſe were carried from thence into another diſtrict, it might have ſome influence in altering the nature of the flocks into which they ſhould be introduced: but it is uſually imagined, that theſe diſtinguiſhing qualities are not of ſuch a permanent and invariable nature as not to be varied greatly by a change of place, a difference of paſture, &c. to which cauſes alone many are diſpoſed to attribute the whole of the variations that we meet with in this reſpect. Nor is it at all ſurpriſing, that people whoſe obſervations are neceſſarily confined to a narrow ſphere, ſhould be led to adopt an opinion that they may think they have had reaſon to ſee confirmed, on many occaſions, from ocular demonſtration: for as there is uſually found a particular breed of ſheep in every diſtrict, that may be ſaid to be in ſome meaſure peculiar to it, and predominate greatly therein, if any ſheep of another ſort is introduced into that country, its deſcendents gradually degenerate from its original purity, and approach nearer and nearer to the nature of the ſheep of that country in which it now reſides, till, in a few generations, they can in no wiſe be diſtinguiſhed from them. Let us ſuppoſe, for example, that, by ſome accident, a few ſheep that carry coarſe wool ſhould chance to be brought into a country where the ſheep in general carried fine fleeces, and that ſome fine-wooled ſheep were carried into a diſtrict where coarſe-wooled ſheep predominated, the conſequence would be, that the deſcendents of the firſt would have their fleeces gradually improved, till in time they could not be diſtinguiſhed from the original breed of the country, while the fleeces of the others would in the ſame manner degenerate till they became as coarſe as that of the original ſheep of that diſtrict: and as this muſt invariably happen, unleſs where they are more particularly taken care of than can poſſibly be done in moſt caſes, it ſeems to be very natural to the inhabitants of the firſt diſtrict to conclude, that ſeeing bad ſheep in a ſhort time are improved, ſo as to be as good as their own, by going in their paſtures, and that theirs degenerate when carried to another diſtrict; therefore they have good reaſon to think, that their own breed of ſheep have been originally of the ſame kind with thoſe of their neighbours, and that the other had been gradually improved to what they now are, merely by the particular goodneſs of their paſtures and climate, while the ſheep of the other diſtrict had in the ſame manner degenerated from the ſeverity of their climate, or the badneſs of their paſtures. This opinion being once eſtabliſhed, the neceſſary conſequence muſt be, that the inhabitants of each diſtrict muſt become entirely ſatisfied, that the ſheep of which they were originally poſſeſſed, are in every reſpect better fitted for their ſoil and ſituation than any others; and although each of them muſt be ſenſible that there is ſome change produced upon their flocks when any other kind is firſt introduced among them, yet, as this is not deemed to be of a permanent nature, the inhabitants of the firſt diſtrict are but little ſolicitous about preventing the admiſſion of others, while thoſe of the laſt think it in vain to attempt to improve their breed of ſheep, as this could only, as they imagine, be effected by continually introducing freſh ſheep from other diſtricts, which muſt always be done at ſuch an expence as never could be attended with any profit to the perſon who ſhould attempt it; and thus both parties ſit contented with their ſituation, neither improving to the utmoſt the advantages that they may be poſſeſſed of.

Although nothing can be ſeemingly more natural than this reaſoning, yet nothing can be more erroneous than it is, as it reſts entirely upon one ſuppoſed fact, which more accurate obſervations prove to be directly the reverſe of what has been ſuppoſed: for although it ſeems hardly to admit of any doubt, that every diſtinct breed of ſheep, as well as every diſtinct variety of the canine ſpecies, may be kept for ever ſo long a time without degenerating in almoſt any part of Europe, if its blood be kept from being contaminated by the admixture with any other breed; yet ſo invariably does every particular ſpecies propagate its kind, and communicate its own peculiar qualities to its deſcendents, that if any one ſpecies be mixed with any other, the progeny will invariably be a mongrel breed, participating alike of the qualities both of the father and mother. Hence

there

then it happens, that when a ſmall number of any ſtrange ſheep comes into a different diſtrict, where there is a breed differing from themſelves in any reſpect, as it is impoſſible, by any ordinary care, to keep them from intermixing with the native ſheep at the rutting-ſeaſon, their progeny neceſſarily approach one ſtep towards the nature of the ſheep with which they are intermixed; and as theſe their deſcendents run the ſame riſk of being farther debaſed than their parents were, it muſt of conſequence follow, that, after a few generations, they will have ſo far loſt their diſtinctive marks as ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhable from the ſheep with which they are now aſſociated: and although theſe ſtrange ſheep muſt communicate ſome part of their properties to their deſcendents, which muſt alter their qualities in ſome degree, yet this in time becomes ſo much divided, and bears ſuch a ſmall proportion to the whole, as to produce hardly any ſenſible effect, unleſs the experiment ſhould be often repeated, or the numbers introduced be very great. To this cauſe, rather than the change of climate and paſture, muſt we attribute the little ſucceſs that has attended numberleſs trials which are ſaid to have been made with a view to improve the breed of ſheep in ſome particular diſtricts; and to this cauſe likewiſe muſt we aſcribe that permanency of the qualities obſervable in reſpect of the ſheep of every particular diſtrict.

Thus in Norfolk they have poſſeſſed from the earlieſt period of which we have any records, a breed of ſheep remarkable, among other particulars, for having black faces, which continue unadulterated to this day; while in the neighbouring county of Lincoln they have always had, and ſtill have, another ſort, diſtinguiſhable by many other particulars beſides the bright whiteneſs of their faces: and although it ſometimes happens, that a few white-faced ſheep may be brought into Norfolk, yet by their ſpeedy admixture with the others, the race is quickly debaſed, and they are ſoon incapable of being diſtinguiſhed from the original breed of the country; and in the ſame manner, if an accidental black-faced ſheep ſhould get into Lincolnſhire, the deſcendents of theſe quickly loſe this diſtinguiſhable peculiarity, and they are in a few generations different in no reſpect from the other ſheep of the county: ſo that the peculiar breed of each county continue ſtill diſtinct from one another, notwithſtanding theſe caſual mixtures of different ſorts from time to time. Yet the climate in theſe two counties are ſo little different from one another, and the paſtures of each ſo nearly alike, that no one who thinks ſeriouſly on the ſubject can in good earneſt be perſuaded that this great difference in the nature of the ſheep of each diſtrict, and the change that happens upon their being carried from the one to the other, can be produced by that cauſe. But what proves beyond a doubt, that the change is produced merely by a mixture of blood, and not by the climate or paſture, is, that the original ſheep brought into either of theſe places, continue to retain all their diſtinguiſhable qualities during their whole life, in as great perfection as if they had continued in their native diſtrict, and that the changes remarked above only take place with regard to the ſheep that are their deſcendents.

Theſe obſervations, together with the facts narrated in my ſecond letter [523.], may perhaps be ſufficient to ſatisfy moſt of your readers with regard to the difference and unalterable nature of different breeds of ſheep, unleſs it be by a mixture with others. But as obſervations that are made by any man himſelf are uſually more convincing than any other argument, I ſhall beg of ſuch as may ſtill be diſpoſed to doubt the fact, to ſatisfy themſelves with their own eyes, either in their own or any neighbour's flock: for if there are in theſe flocks individuals of a breed different from their own uſual breed; although the ſame ram has acceſs to the whole, yet if the mothers are of different kinds, if he has the obſerving eye of a ſhepherd, he will eaſily diſtinguiſh the lambs of each kind from the others without the ſmalleſt danger of miſtaking. This I know experimentally: for as I have juſt now ſheep in my flock of three different kinds, eaſily diſtinguiſhable from one another, by the length of their wool, and the manner of its growing, as well as by the particular make and carriage of each ſort, although not by the colour of their faces, I could venture to pick out all the lambs of each particular breed without ſeeing any of their mothers, and could in ſome caſes diſtinguiſh a mixture of the blood of one ſort with another, even to the third or fourth generation; nor is it difficult

ficult for one who beſtows attention to theſe matters, to diſtinguiſh, with a conſiderable degree of accuracy, the lambs of each particular ram in his flock, if theſe are not exactly of the ſame kind: neither of which could be done, were it not that the deſcendents invariably partake of the ſhape and quality of wool of their parents.

I have been at great pains to eſtabliſh this fact, as it is a fundamental one, in leading to a proper plan for improving the breed of ſheep in any particular diſtrict, while it at the ſame time explains, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, the cauſes of thoſe otherwiſe unaccountable variations that we meet with in this reſpect; for where-ever a breed of ſheep has been by chance eſtabliſhed that has been remarkable for any valuable quality, they have there increaſed, and their deſcendents have continued to enjoy the ſame qualities in a leſſer or greater degree, according to the attention of the owners, or the favourable nature of the place; while in the ſame manner thoſe places that have got a bad breed of ſheep at firſt, continue ſtill to feel the inconveniencies ariſing therefrom, unleſs they have been at pains to correct it by a more than ordinary care. Thus Lincolnſhire, Colſwood, and Leominſter, have each of them been bleſſed with a good breed of ſheep, although differing from one another in many reſpects, and their progeny continue ſtill to have the ſame qualities in kind, for which they were at firſt remarkable, while many other parts of England and Scotland, and other parts of Europe that are equally well fitted by nature for rearing fine wool, having never been poſſeſſed of ſuch a valuable kind of ſheep, were never able to equal theſe places in this reſpect. But as we are now acquainted with the cauſes of our failure, and may be ſenſible of the way to obviate theſe, let us not deſpair of being able to ſucceed in our attempts at an improvement in this reſpect, if they are conducted with judgement and diſcretion.

Some readers may perhaps imagine, that what I have ſaid above can hardly be reconciled with what was ſaid in letter 4. [527.—529.] about the influence of climate upon the quality of wool. They will pleaſe, however, to remark, that the influence of climate is only of a temporary nature, varying continually with the degree of heat, and neither producing any permanent change upon the animal itſelf, nor upon the nature of its deſcendents; whereas the variations of the quality of wool, that are occaſioned by a difference in the nature of the breed of ſheep, are permanent as to the animal itſelf and its poſterity, although each variety, occaſioned by this means, is ſuſceptible of the ſame changes by a difference of climate. Thus, ſuppoſing two different kinds of ſheep, the one carrying very fine, and the other very coarſe wool, both natives of the ſame temperate climate, ſhould be carried to a warmer or colder climate, the wool, in this caſe, would retain the ſame difference of quality in all caſes, both of them being equally influenced by a change of climate. Suppoſe again, that two kinds of wool, of the ſame degree of fineneſs, ſhould be produced, the one in a cold climate, and the other in a warmer region, ſhould the two kinds of ſheep producing theſe be brought to another region of a middle nature between both, the wool would no longer remain of the ſame quality, as that produced from the ſheep of the warm region would become finer than it was, while the wool of the ſheep of the cold country would grow proportionably coarſer, and the deſcendents of each, ſo long as they were kept diſtinct from one another, would retain the ſame original diſtinctions. Hence then it follows, that although the nature of any particular breed of ſheep ſhould be tranſmitted invariably to their deſcendents, yet it may ſo happen, that, by a conſiderable change of place, theſe deſcendents of theirs may carry wool of a very different quality from what their progenitors yielded, or what they themſelves would afford, if carried back to the country from whence they originally came. Hence likewiſe we may perceive, that, in our attempts to improve the quality of the wool of our ſheep, it is not only neceſſary to attend to the abſolute fineneſs of the wool, but alſo to the nature of the climate where that wool is produced; for if the ſheep are brought from a warm climate, their wool with us will be of a finer quality than before; whereas, if it is colder, it will grow worſe.

P. S. Furze or whins furniſh at all times moſt excellent food, and afford the moſt comfortable ſhelter for ſheep that can be imagined, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon, when almoſt every other green thing is killed by froſt, or covered with ſnow;

ſnow; and, in the ſpring, the lambs can be ſcreened by them from every wind, and eat their tender bloſſom before any other ſuch delicate food can be prepared for them; they ought therefore to be much cultivated in every ſheep-country; but broom is of much leſs value, and even in ſome caſes hurtful. Pleaſe inform your Airſhire Shepherd *, that whins can ſcarce be propogated at all by tranſplanting, and that it is in all caſes moſt adviſeable to ſow the ſeeds. Spring is the beſt ſeaſon for that purpoſe, but the ſeeds are ſo hardy that they will ſucceed almoſt at any ſeaſon. The ſoil in which they moſt delight is ſand or gravel. They will not live in a wet ſoil; but even in clay they will ſucceed tolerably if it is dry, and better ſtill in loam. The beſt manner of ſowing them would no doubt be in ground that had been prepared by the plough, where the ſeeds could be covered with the harrow; but in many caſes where it may be neceſſary to propagate them, this cannot be done, and it is lucky that they will ſucceed without that care. If the ſeeds are ſowed upon the graſſy ſward, they will come up where the ſoil is at all favourable. I would recommend, if the ground intended to be paſtured by ſheep is or has ever been in tillage, to ſow a row of ſeeds up the middle of each ridge, either upon the ſward, or with the ſeeds of the laſt crop, where that can be done. In mountainous countries they might be ſowed in rows along the face of the mountains pretty near the top, where theſe are not too high, as in theſe ſituations they would be eaſier got at in ſnow than if they were in the vallies. If it can be got done, the ſheep ſhould be kept from them while they are very young.

* [He put three queries: 1. Whether the plants, or ſeed, is the moſt proper method of propagating broom and furze? 2. What is the moſt favourable ſoil for them to thrive upon? 3. What time of the year is moſt proper for planting, or ſowing the ſeed?]

EPIGRAM. Occaſioned by the ſhip which conveyed George I. to Britain being now employed in the coal-trade from the frith of Forth.

Behold the far-fam'd bark that wafted o'er
Her favourite Brunſwick to Britannia's ſhore.
How ſad the change of ſublunary things!
Coals ſhe exports, who once imported Kings.

AMERICAN PAPERS, &c. [594.]

"*New Hampſhire, Sept.* 10. Some of the new council have accepted, and been ſworn in; but more have refuſed. The Governor formerly forbade that great eye-ſore to his predeceſſor town-meetings; but very ſoon after, inſtead of a ſingle town-meeting, the whole county came together at Stoughton, conſiſting of the committees of correſpondence from every town in the county of Suffolk. This greatly diſpleaſed his Excellency, who found it much worſe, and more alarming, than town-meetings. A meeting of the inhabitants of Salem was alſo had in ſight of the General's houſe and guards, to determine on meaſures of oppoſition, the event of which, after they had done all their buſineſs, you muſt have heard. [454, 5.]

It was expected that ſome of the ſelectmen would have been impriſoned for calling the ſaid meeting contrary to the late act, and the people prepared their arms in caſe it ſhould be attempted; but the General grew prudent, and thought it not adviſeable to take ſuch a ſtep; and came ſoon after to Boſton, where he has reſided ever ſince; and now every town goes as exactly by the old laws and charters as they uſed to do, and meet even at Boſton, when occaſion requires it. The Governor could not make up a council at Salem, and I believe he cannot do it even in Boſton, ſo few are the number of traitors to their country among even the wicked friends to government.

We have now no courts of juſtice among us; the people refuſe ſubmiſſion to them under the new arbitrary ſyſtem, and the juries at Boſton laſt week refuſed to be ſworn, for reaſons which have been publiſhed [512.]. Major Thompſon, the foreman of the jury, a gentleman of great ſpirit and bravery, preſented the reaſons, and made an oppoſition worthy an Engliſhman; he ſpoke freely to the judges, with prudence, wiſdom, and great reſpect. The juries were diſmiſſed till called for, which has not been yet; the ſheriffs, clerks of courts, &c. have given their oaths never to act under the new laws.

All the commiſſioners, new counſellors, Tories, and their dependents, are now in Boſton; the country is pure and free from theſe contagious peſts of human ſociety. The ſoldiers are rebuilding the fortification, mounting cannon, &c.

&c. to defend themſelves and the Tories from the reſentment of their injured countrymen; but they need not be frighted, they will receive no harm if they keep themſelves to themſelves. I could not however be anſwerable for their ſafe return if they were to venture into the country to enforce obedience, or if they were to do any thing very provoking in the town. The ſpirit of this people never was ſo high before, and never will be ſo high again, I think; and if a civil war ſhould enſue, it would be a very bloody one indeed. The real language of our hearts is, We will die or be free.

There never was greater peace and harmony, unanimity and good nature, among the country-people, than there is here at preſent; and if our rights were reſtored, we ſhould be the beſt ſubjects the King ever had. Can it be ſaid of any other part of all the Britiſh dominions what is known to be true of New England, that in all the four provinces ſo called, there never was known ſo much as one ſingle native Jacobite!!! — and could we catch the pretender, or any other uſurper, here, we would ſoon give a good account of him at the court of G. Britain."

"*New London, Sept.* 5. Laſt Tueſday ſe'ennight Col. Willard, one of the new council, came to Union to do ſome buſineſs; when two gentlemen belonging to Windham, who had been his attornies in a cauſe, met him, and publicly refuſed to aſſiſt him any more, as they looked upon him as a traitor to his country. The people roſe, took and confined him one night, then carried him to Brimfield, where the province-people, about 400 in number, met them: they called a council of themſelves, and condemned Col. Willard to Newgate priſon, in Symſbury, and a number ſet off with and carried him ſix miles on the way thither. Col. Willard then ſubmitted to take the oath they required; on which they diſmiſſed him.—One Capt. Davis, of Brimfield, was preſent; who ſhewed reſentment; and treating the people with bad language, they ſtripped him, and gave him the new-faſhion dreſs of tar and feathers."

Gen. Gage having ſent an order to New York for 800 pair of blankets, which was preſented to every merchant in that place, they all anſwered, "That they would never ſupply any article for the benefit of men who were ſent as enemies to their country." They likewiſe refuſed to let his Excellency have any of their ſhips as tranſports to fetch troops from Quebec. Copies of the following card were diſtributed in New York on the 23d of September. "The thanks of the public are preſented to thoſe worthy citizens, who have, to their immortal honour, nobly refuſed to let their veſſels for the baſe purpoſe of tranſporting troops, ammunition, &c. to oppreſs the brave defenders of American liberty, who are already ſuffering in the common cauſe. Such patriotic conduct merits applauſe, as much as a contrary one would the contempt and indignation of every generous mind."

"*Charleſtown, Sept.* 2. Notwithſtanding the eight regiments now at Boſton, the General has thought proper to remove the Royal Iriſh from this city to Amboy, and, it is ſuppoſed, from thence to Boſton, as well as two regiments from Quebec: the troops in New York and New Jerſey are likewiſe to move that way in a ſhort time."

"*Boſton Camp, Sept.* 4. We are incamped on Boſton common, cloſe to town, with the 4th, 5th, 38th, and 43d regiments; the 23d regiment is incamped on the other ſide of the town, on a hill, which has great command over the place. The companies of artillery here are Major Martin's, Capt. Farrington, and Davies. The regiments at Boſton are the 4th, 5th, 10th, 18th, 23d, 38th, 43d, 52d, 59th, 64th, and four companies of artillery."

"*Boſton, Sept.* — At a moderate computation, it is thought we have now in the country, collected together from different parts, at leaſt 200 pieces of cannon. We are, in general, furniſhed with as excellent muſkets and bayonets as any of the King's troops, and with the genuine highland broad ſwords. A choſen number are ſelected, and put upon the alarm-liſt. We exerciſe three times a-week; and are going on in ſuch a way, that if matters are puſhed to extremities, we ſhall be able to ſhew you 40,000 as good executioners as any ever in the Britiſh ſervice."

"*Boſton, Sept.* 11. A diſpute has happened lately between the Governor and the people, concerning the providing quarters for two regiments of foot which are daily expected from Quebec and Halifax. The Governor gave notice to prepare quarters for them in the town; but this

this the people refuſed, alledging, that according to ancient uſage, as well as acts of parliament, all ſoldiers were to be quartered in the barracks at the caſtle of Fort-William, and no where elſe till theſe barracks were full. The conteſt laſted two days: but the Governor at laſt, finding the people reſolute, and that many had ſhut up their houſes, gave orders for erecting temporary barracks on the old quay, which were to be ſet about immediately. For ſome time a difficulty was found to obtain timber, and the men of war were ordered to ſend athore all the ſtores they could ſpare; which was done, and the workmen worked night and day to complete this work. But on the 31ſt ult. a great number of people collected, and knocked down and burnt all that had been done in a fortnight before: nor could even the military prevent their fury, as the commanding officer was cautious of firing on them. An attempt was made to ſeize ſome of the ringleaders; but in this they could not ſucceed; the few who were taken being reſcued.—P. S. I had like to forget a particular circumſtance; which was, that the two R———s whom you and I ſpent ſome days with at Liverpool, have been burnt in effigy for letting to hire to Gov. Gage four veſſels for the purpoſe of fetching ſtores and proviſions for the troops from the Weſt-India iſlands and the Spaniſh main."

The mechanics of Boſton and Salem refuſed to aſſiſt in building the temporary barracks for Gen. Gage's troops. His Excellency next applied to the mechanics of New York. But they alſo refuſed. Upon which the ſelectmen of Boſton returned thanks to the merchants and mechanics of New York for their ſpirited behaviour.

A copy of the following letter was ſent to every town and diſtrict of the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, dated, Boſton, Sept. 17. 1774.

"GENTLEMEN, The committees of correſpondence of this and ſeveral of the neighbouring towns, having taken into conſideration the vaſt importance of with-holding from the troops now hereabout, ſtraw, timber, ſhitwork, boards, and in ſhort every article excepting proviſions neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence; and being under a neceſſity, from their conduct, of conſidering them as real enemies; we are fully ſatisfied, that it is our bounden duty to with-hold from them every thing but what mere humanity requires; and therefore we muſt beg your cloſe and ſerious attention to the incloſed reſolves, which were paſſed unanimouſly; and as unanimity in all our meaſures, in this day of ſevere trial, is of the utmoſt conſequence, we do earneſtly recommend your co-operation in this meaſure, as conducive to the good of the whole. We are, your friends and fellow-countrymen. Signed by order of the joint committee."

"*New York, Oct.* 13. We have the following authentic intelligence from Boſton, dated Sept. 27.

A few days ago Gen. Gage paid for, and depoſited in his Majeſty's magazine, a quantity of military ſtores, which had been provided many years ago, at the deſire of Col. Bradſtreet, and had lain from that time on the hands of Mr Scott. The ſelectmen, and the committee of correſpondence, ſent for Mr Scott, and told him, he deſerved immediate death for ſelling warlike ſtores to the enemy; and a number of people inſtantly aſſembled to put this ſentence in execution: but Mr Scott was ſo fortunate as to make his eſcape. His houſe, however, ſuffered very much before the people ſeparated at the deſire of the ſelectmen.

Dr Warren, the preſident of the committee of correſpondence, came about nine at night to the General, acquainting him, That he was to write to the congreſs immediately; and he deſired, for their information, that the General would anſwer the following queſtions: viz. What is the meaning of the fortifications? What is the meaning that the General buys military ſtores? Are the people at Boſton to be made hoſtages, in order to compel the people of the country to comply with the new laws?

Dr Warren received for anſwer, That as the country-people were all armed, and collecting cannon and military ſtores from all quarters, which, as they were not ſoldiers by profeſſion, or under the leaſt apprehenſion of any invaſion, could indicate nothing but their intention of attacking his Majeſty's forces in that town, it became therefore the General, and it would be inexcuſable in him to neglect, to provide for their defence, and to enable them effectually to reſiſt the attempts which it is no longer doubtful the people meditate againſt them.

That the very conſtruction of the fortifications ſhews them to be defenſive; and

and every body might eaſily diſcern, that they are not calculated in any reſpect to annoy the town, or diſturb the inhabitants, or even to lay them under the leaſt reſtraint. That it is notorious, that many cannon have been conveyed, notwithſtanding the works, from thence; and arms are carried out openly by every man that goes out of Boſton, without moleſtation.

That though the General, to eaſe the town of the burden of furniſhing quarters for the troops, and to keep the troops from every poſſibility of giving offence to the inhabitants, hath ordered barracks to be erected for them, which he conceives to be of equal utility to the town as to the troops; nevertheleſs the ſelectmen and the committee have ordered all the workmen to quit this employ, though they were paid by the King.

That orders are given to prevent all ſupplies for Engliſh troops. Straw, purchaſed for their uſe, is daily burnt; veſſels with bricks ſunk; carts with wood overturned; and thus even the property of the King is deſtroyed in every manner in which it can be effected. Yet ſuch is the General's deſire to preſerve to the laſt, as far as in his power, the peace and quiet of the people, that all theſe diſorders, though not the effect of raſh tumult, but of evident ſyſtem, are endured with patience. There can therefore be no reality in the apprehenſions which it appears the people conceive of dangerous deſigns entertained by the troops againſt them, when theſe very people are not afraid to provoke the troops by every wanton inſult they can deviſe."

"*Salem, Oct.* 4. A Rev. divine in Charleſtown, South Carolina, has been lately diſmiſſed from his congregation, for his audacity in ſtanding up in his pulpit, and impudently ſaying, that mechanics and country-clowns had no right to diſpute about politics, or what King, Lords, and Commons, had done, or might do! — All ſuch divines ſhould be taught to know, that mechanics and country-clowns (infamouſly ſo called) are the real, and abſolute maſters of the King, Lords, Commons, and Prieſts, though (with ſhame be it ſpoken) they too often ſuffer their ſervants to get upon their backs, and ride them moſt barbarouſly."

Gov. Gage iſſued writs, Sept. 1. ſummoning the aſſembly of the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay to meet at Salem the 5th of October.

"*Boſton, Sept.* 26. Wedneſday laſt the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town met at Faneuil-hall, for the choice of repreſentatives to ſerve in the general aſſembly; when the following gentlemen were choſen, the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Mr Samuel Adams, the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; William Phillips, Eſq;

At the adjournment laſt Friday, the town made choice of Dr Joſeph Warren, Dr Benj. Church, and Mr Nathaniel Appleton, to ſerve as delegates in the provincial congreſs, to be held at Concord, on the ſecond Tueſday of October next, in addition to the four repreſentatives of this town; and the following inſtructions for our repreſentatives were voted, viz.

"Gentlemen, As we have now choſen you to repreſent us in the great and general court to be holden, at Salem, on Wedneſday the 5th day of October next enſuing, we do hereby inſtruct you, that in all your doings as members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, you adhere firmly to the charter of this province granted by their Majeſties K. William and Q. Mary, and that you do no act that can poſſibly be conſtrued into an acknowledgement of the validity of the act of the Britiſh parliament, for altering the government of Maſſachuſet's-bay; more eſpecially, that you acknowledge the Hon. Board of Counſellors elected by the general court at their ſeſſions in May laſt [285.], as the only rightful and conſtitutional council of this province.

And as we have reaſon to believe, that a conſcientious diſcharge of your duty will produce your diſſolution as a Houſe of Repreſentatives, we do hereby impower and inſtruct you, to join with the members who may be ſent from this and the other towns in the province, and to meet with them at a time to be agreed on in a general provincial congreſs, to act upon matters that may come before you in ſuch a manner as may appear to you moſt conducive to the true intereſt of this town and province, and moſt likely to preſerve the liberties of all North America."

On the 28th of September the Governor iſſued the following proclamation.

"Whereas on the 1ſt day of September inſt. I thought fit to iſſue writs, for calling a great and general court, or aſſembly, to be convened and held at Sa-

lem, in the county of Eſſex, on the 5th day of October next; and whereas, from the many tumults and diſorders which have ſince taken place, the extraordinary reſolves which have been paſſed in many of the counties, the inſtructions given by the town of Boſton, and ſome other towns, to their repreſentatives, and the preſent diſordered and unhappy ſtate of the province, it appears to me highly inexpedient that a great and general court ſhould be convened at the time aforeſaid; but that a ſeſſion, at ſome more diſtant day, will beſt tend to promote his Majeſty's ſervice, and the good of the province:

I have therefore thought fit to declare my intention, not to meet the ſaid general court at Salem, on the ſaid 5th day of October next. And I do hereby excuſe and diſcharge all ſuch perſons as have been or may be elected and deputed repreſentatives to ſerve at the ſame, from giving their attendance; any thing in the aforeſaid writs contained to the contrary notwithſtanding; whereof all concerned are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. THOMAS GAGE."

"*Boſton, Oct.* 10. Wedneſday laſt the members choſen in conſequence of Gov. Gage's late writs for calling a general aſſembly, met at the court houſe in Salem, purſuant to the precepts; and after waiting a day without being admitted to the uſual oaths, which ſhould have been adminiſtered by the Governor, or other conſtitutional officers; and having choſen the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; to be their chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq; clerk, they proceeded to buſineſs, and paſſed the following reſolves.

"*Province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay.*

In the court-houſe, at Salem, Oct. 7. Whereas his Excellency Thomas Gage, Eſq; did iſſue writs, bearing date the 1ſt of September laſt, for the election of members to ſerve as repreſentatives in a great and general court, which he did "think fit and appoint" to be convened and holden the 5th day of October inſt. at the court-houſe in this place: And whereas a majority of members, duly elected in conſequence of ſaid writ, did attend at ſaid court-houſe the times appointed, there to be qualified according to charter for taking ſeats and acting as repreſentatives in ſaid great and general court, but were not met by the Governor, or other conſtitutional officer or officers by him appointed for adminiſtering the uſual oaths, and qualifying them thereto: And whereas a proclamation, bearing date the 28th of September laſt, and publiſhed in ſundry news-papers, with the ſignature of his Excellency, contains many reflections on this province, as being in a tumultuous and diſorderly ſtate; and appears to have been conſidered by his Excellency as a conſtitutional diſcharge of all ſuch perſons as have been elected in conſequence of his Excellency's ſaid writs: The members aforeſaid ſo attending, having conſidered the meaſures which his Excellency has been pleaſed to take by his ſaid proclamation, and finding them to be unconſtitutional, unjuſt, and diſreſpectful to the province, think it their duty to paſs ſeveral reſolves:

[The reſolves are four in number, expreſſive of the diſapprobation of the members of the Governor's proclamation for diſcharging the members elected by the province in purſuance of his writs.]"

After which, upon a motion being made and ſeconded, it was voted, That the members aforeſaid do now reſolve themſelves into a provincial congreſs, to be joined by ſuch other perſons as have been or ſhall be choſen for that purpoſe, to take into conſideration the dangerous and alarming ſituation of public affairs in this province, and to conſult and determine on ſuch meaſures as they ſhall judge will tend to promote the true intereſt of his Majeſty, in the peace, welfare, and proſperity of the province.

A provincial congreſs being thus formed, and having choſen the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; chairman, and Benj. Lincoln, Eſq; clerk, they adjourned to the court-houſe in Concord, there to meet on Tueſday the 11th day of October inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The number of repreſentatives from the ſeveral towns, which met at Salem, conſiſted of 90."

On Tueſday, Oct. 11. the provincial congreſs met at Concord, and choſe the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; preſident, and Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq; ſecretary. —In purſuance of an order of this congreſs of Oct. 13. 260 members preſent, and only one diſſentient voice, twenty-one members of the congreſs, as a committee, waited on the Governor on the 14th with the following meſſage.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

The delegates from the ſeveral towns in the province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, having

having convened in general congreſs, beg leave to addreſs your Excellency. The diſtreſſed and miſerable ſtate of the province, occaſioned by the intolerable grievances and oppreſſions to which this people are ſubjected, and the danger and deſtruction to which they are expoſed, of which your Excellency muſt be ſenſible, and the want of a general aſſembly, have rendered it indiſpenſably neceſſary to collect the wiſdom of the province by their delegates in this congreſs, to concert ſome adequate remedy for preventing impending ruin, and providing for the public ſafety.

It is with the utmoſt concern we ſee your hoſtile preparations, which have ſpread ſuch an alarm throughout this province and the whole continent, as threatens to involve us in all the confuſion and horrors of a civil war; and while we contemplate an event ſo deeply to be regretted by every good man, it muſt occaſion the ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment of all mankind, that ſuch meaſures are purſued againſt a people whoſe love of order, attachment to Britain, and loyalty to their prince, have ever been exemplary.

Your Excellency muſt be ſenſible, that the ſole end of government is the protection and ſecurity of the people; whenever therefore that power which was originally inſtituted to effect theſe important and valuable purpoſes, is employed to haraſs, diſtreſs, or enſlave the people, in this caſe it becomes a curſe rather than a bleſſing. The moſt painful apprehenſions are excited in our minds by the meaſures now purſuing: The vigorous execution of the port-bill with improved ſeverity, muſt eventually reduce the capital, and its numerous dependencies, to a ſtate of poverty and ruin: The acts for altering the charter and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the colony, are manifeſtly deſigned to abridge this people of their rights, and to licenſe murders; and if carried into execution, will reduce them to a ſtate of ſlavery: The number of troops in the capital increaſing by daily acceſſions drawn from the whole continent, together with the formidable and hoſtile preparations which you are now making in Boſton Neck, in our opinion greatly endanger the lives, liberties, and properties, not only of our brethren in the town of Boſton, but of this province in general. Permit us to aſk your Excellency! whether an inattentive and unconcerned acquieſcence to ſuch alarming, ſuch menacing meaſures, would not evidence a ſtate of inſanity; or whether the delaying to take every poſſible precaution for the ſecurity of the province, would not be the moſt criminal neglect in a people heretofore rigidly and juſtly tenacious of their conſtitutional rights?

Penetrated with the moſt poignant concern, and ardently ſolicitous to preſerve union and harmony between G. Britain and the colonies, ſo indeſpenſably neceſſary to the well-being of both, we intreat your Excellency to remove that brand of contention, the fortreſs at the entrance of Boſton. We are much concerned that you ſhould have been induced to conſtruct it, and thereby cauſeleſly excite ſuch a ſpirit of reſentment and indignation as now generally prevails. We aſſure you, Sir, that the good people of this colony never have had the leaſt intention to do any injury to his Majeſty's troops; but, on the contrary, moſt earneſtly deſire that every obſtacle to treating them as fellow-ſubjects may be immediately removed; and are conſtrained to tell your Excellency, that the minds of the people will never be relieved till thoſe hoſtile works are demoliſhed: and we requeſt you, as you regard his Majeſty's honour and intereſt, the dignity and happineſs of the empire, and the peace and welfare of this province, that you immediately deſiſt from the fortreſs now conſtructing at the ſouth entrance into the town of Boſton, and reſtore the paſs to its natural ſtate."

To which meſſage the Governor gave the following anſwer on the Monday after.

"To Col. Lee, Hon. Col. Ward, Col. Orne, and the reſt of the gentlemen, ſaid to be ordered in provincial congreſs, Thurſday, Oct. 13. 1774, a committee to wait on his Excellency with a meſſage.

GENTLEMEN, The previous menaces daily thrown out, and the unuſual warlike preparations throughout the country, made it an act of duty in me to purſue the meaſures I have taken, in conſtructing what you call a fortreſs; which, unleſs annoyed, will annoy no body. It is ſurely highly exaſperating, as well as ungenerous, even to hint, that the lives, liberties, or properties, of any perſons, except avowed enemies, are in danger from Britons: Britain can never harbour the black deſign of wantonly deſtroying

or

or enſlaving any people on earth; and, notwithſtanding the enmity ſhewn the King's troops, by with-holding from them almoſt every neceſſary for their preſervation, they have not as yet diſcovered the reſentment which might juſtly be expected to ariſe from ſuch hoſtile treatment.

No perſon can be more ſolicitous than myſelf to preſerve union and harmony between G. Britain and her colonies; and I ardently wiſh to contribute to the completion of a work ſo ſalutary to both countries: but an open and avowed diſobedience to all her authority, is only bidding defiance to the mother-country, and gives little hopes of bringing a ſpirited nation to that favourable diſpoſition which a more decent and dutiful conduct might effect. Whilſt you complain of acts of parliament that make alterations in your charter, and put you, in ſome degree, on the ſame footing with many other provinces, you will not forget, that by your preſent aſſembling, you are yourſelves ſubverting that charter, and now acting in direct violation of your own conſtitution. It is my duty, therefore, however irregular your application is, to warn you of the rocks you are upon, and to require you to deſiſt from ſuch illegal and unconſtitutional proceedings. THO. GAGE.

Province-houſe, Oct. 17. 1774."

" In provincial congreſs, at Concord, Oct. 14. 1774, Reſolved, That the ſeveral conſtables and collectors of taxes throughout the province, who have or ſhall have any monies in their hands, collected on province-aſſeſſments, be adviſed not to pay the ſame or any part thereof to the Hon. Harriſon Gray, Eſq; but that ſuch conſtables and collectors, as alſo ſuch conſtables and collectors as have or ſhall have any county-monies in their hands, take and obſerve ſuch orders and directions touching the ſame, as ſhall be given them by the ſeveral towns and diſtricts by whom they were choſen: And that the ſheriffs and deputy-ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties in the province who have in their hands any province-monies, be alſo adviſed not to pay the ſame to the ſaid Harriſon Gray, Eſq; but that they retain the ſame in their hands reſpectively, until the further advice of a provincial congreſs, or order from a conſtitutional aſſembly of this province: And that the preſent aſſeſſors of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in the province be adviſed to proceed to make aſſeſſments of the tax granted by the great and general court of the province at their laſt May ſeſſion, and that ſuch aſſeſſments be duly paid by the perſons aſſeſſed, to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be ordered by the ſaid towns and diſtricts reſpectively." And the congreſs ſtrongly recommended the payment of the tax accordingly."

By a ſubſequent reſolution, Henry Gardner, Eſq; of Stow, was appointed receiver-general, till further order of the congreſs, or houſe of repreſentatives.

This provincial congreſs, met at Boſton, Oct. 26. came to the following reſolution.

" Whereas in conſequence of the preſent unhappy diſputes between G. Britain and the colonies, a formidable body of troops, with warlike preparations of every ſort, are already arrived at, and others deſtined for the metroplis of this province; and the expreſs deſign of their being ſent is, to execute acts of the Britiſh parliament, utterly ſubverſive of the conſtitution of the province: And whereas his Excellency Gen. Gage has attempted by his troops to diſperſe the inhabitants of Salem [455.], whilſt aſſembled to conſult meaſures for preſerving their freedom; and to ſubjugate the province to arbitrary government: And proceeding ſtill to more unjuſtifiable and alarming lengths, has fortified againſt the country, the capital of the province; and thus greatly endangered the lives, liberties, and properties, of its oppreſſed citizens; invaded private property, by unlawfully ſeizing and retaining large quantities of ammunition in the arſenal at Boſton, and ſundry pieces of ordnance in the ſame town; committed to the cuſtody of his troops the arms, ammunition, ordnance, and warlike ſtores of all ſorts, provided for the uſe of the province, and by all poſſible means endeavoured to place the province entirely in a defenceleſs ſtate; at the ſame time having neglected, and altogether diſregarded, aſſurances from this congreſs, of the pacific diſpoſition of the inhabitants of the province, and intreaties that he would ceaſe from meaſures which tended to prevent a reſtoration of harmony between G. Britain and the colonies:

Wherefore it is the opinion of this congreſs, that notwithſtanding nothing but ſlavery ought to be more deprecated than hoſtilities with G. Britain; notwithſtanding the province has not the moſt diſtant

diſtant deſign of attacking, annoying, or moleſting his Majeſty's troops aforeſaid, but, on the other hand, will conſider and treat every attempt of the kind, as well as all meaſures tending to prevent a reconciliation between Britain and the colonies, as the higheſt degree of enmity to the province:—Nevertheleſs there is great reaſon, from the conſideration aforeſaid, to be apprehenſive of the moſt fatal conſequences; and that the province may be in ſome degree provided againſt the ſame, and under full perſuaſion that the meaſures expreſſed in the following reſolves are perfectly conſiſtent with ſuch reſolves of the continental congreſs as have been communicated to us:

It is reſolved, and hereby recommended to the ſeveral companies of militia in this province, who have not already choſen and appointed officers, that they meet forthwith, and elect officers to command their reſpective companies; and that the officers ſo choſen, aſſemble as ſoon as may be; and, where ſaid officers ſhall judge the limits of the preſent regiments too extenſive, that they divide them, and ſettle and determine their limits, and proceed to elect field-officers to command the reſpective regiments ſo formed; and that the field-officers ſo elected, forthwith endeavour to enliſt one quarter at the leaſt of the number of the reſpective companies, and form them into companies of fifty privates at the leaſt, who ſhall equip and hold themſelves in readineſs to march at the ſhorteſt notice; and that each and every company ſo formed, chuſe a captain and two lieutenants to command them on any neceſſary and emergent ſervice; and that the ſaid captain and ſubalterns to be ſo elected, form the ſaid companies into battalions, to conſiſt of nine companies each; and that the captains and ſubalterns of each battalion ſo formed, proceed to elect field-officers to command the ſame. And this congreſs doth moſt earneſtly recommend, that all the aforeſaid elections be proceeded in and made with due deliberation, and general regard to the public ſervice.

Alſo reſolved, That as the ſecurity of the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitants of this province, depends under Providence on their knowledge and ſkill in the military art, and in their being properly and effectually armed and equipped, if any of the ſaid inhabitants are not provided with arms and ammunition according to law, they immediately provide themſelves forthwith; and that they uſe their utmoſt diligence to perfect themſelves in military ſkill; and that if any town or diſtrict within the province is not provided with the full town-ſtock of arms and ammunition according to law, the ſelectmen of ſuch town or diſtrict take effectual care without delay to provide the ſame."

By a ſubſequent reſolution it was recommended to the inhabitants, in order to perfect them in the military art, to proceed in the method ordered by his Majeſty in 1764, it being the beſt calculated for appearance and defence.

According to letters from the Hague in the beginning of December, General Yorke, in a conference lately with the States, told them, the King his maſter flattered himſelf, that during the miſunderſtanding between his Majeſty and his American colonies, their High Mightineſſes would ſtrictly forbid all their ſubjects from furniſhing arms or warlike ſtores to the Americans; and doubted not of their compliance with this requeſt, conſidering the ſtrict peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the republic. And according to later advices this requeſt was complied with.

"*Annapolis, Oct.* 20. The brig Peggy Stewart, Capt. Jackſon, from London, having on board ſeventeen packages, containing 2320 lb. of that deteſtable weed tea, arrived here on Friday laſt. The tea was conſigned to Thomas Charles Williams and Company, merchants in this city. Thoſe of the committee for Anne-Arundel county who were in the town, hearing of the arrival of ſaid veſſel, met in the afternoon, and were informed, the ſaid veſſel had been entered in the forenoon of that day, and the duty on the tea paid to the collector by Mr Anthony Stewart, one of the owners of the ſaid brig. Four only of the committee being preſent, it was thought adviſable to call a meeting of the people.

Notice was thereupon immediately given. Many of the inhabitants, together with a number of gentlemen from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and other counties, who were attending the provincial court, met; and having called before them the importers, and the captain of the ſhip, together with the deputy-collector, the queſtion was moved, and ſeconded, Whether the tea ſhould be landed in America or not? And the queſtion being put, was

unanimouſly

unanimouſly determined in the negative. A committee of twelve perſons was thereupon appointed, to attend landing the other goods on board the ſaid veſſel, and to prevent landing the tea. After which the meeting adjourned to Wedneſday the 19th, at eleven o'clock; at which time the members of the committee, and other the inhabitants of the county, were requeſted to attend at this place.

In conſequence of this adjournment, a great number of very reſpectable gentlemen from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Prince George's counties, met here; and, among others, eight of the committee for Anne-Arundel county. Thoſe of the committee proceeded to examine into the affair, calling before them Meſſ. James and Joſeph Williams, and Anthony Stewart; and alſo took into conſideration an offer made by the ſaid Williams and Stewart, to deſtroy the tea, and make ſuch conceſſion as might be ſatisfactory to the committee and the people aſſembled. The committee were of opinion, if the tea was deſtroyed by the voluntary act of the owners, and proper conceſſion made, that nothing further ought to be required. This their opinion being reported to the aſſembly, was not ſatisfactory to all preſent. Mr Stewart then voluntarily offered to burn the veſſel and the tea in her, and that proper acknowledgements ſhould be made, and publiſhed in the Maryland gazette. Thoſe acknowledgements were accordingly made, and are as follows.

"We James Williams, Joſeph Williams, and Anthony Stewart, do ſeverally acknowledge, that we have committed a moſt daring inſult, an act of the moſt pernicious tendency to the liberties of America; we the ſaid Williams's in importing the tea, and ſaid Stewart in paying the duty thereon; and thereby deſervedly incurred the diſpleaſure of the people now convened, and all others intereſted in the preſervation of the conſtitutional rights and liberties of North America; do aſk pardon for the ſame; and we ſolemnly declare, for the future, that we will never infringe any reſolution formed by the people for the ſalvation of their rights, nor will we do any act that may be injurious to the liberties of the people: and to ſhew our deſire of living in amity with the friends to America, we do requeſt this meeting, or as many as may chuſe to attend, to be preſent at any place where the people ſhall appoint, and we will there commit to the flames, or otherwiſe deſtroy, as the people may chuſe, this deteſtable article which has been the cauſe of our miſconduct. ANTHONY STEWART. JOSEPH WILLIAMS. JAMES WILLIAMS."

After which Mr Stewart, and Meſſ. James and Joſeph Williams, owners of the tea, went on board ſaid veſſel, with her ſails and colours flying, and voluntarily ſet fire to the tea; and in a few hours the whole, together with the veſſel, was conſumed in the preſence of a great number of ſpectators.

The committee for Anne-Arundel county received information from Baltimore, that a conſiderable quantity of tea was expected on board the Generous Friends, Capt. Nairne. The ſhip arrived on Saturday evening, the 15th inſt.; and on examination, it did not appear by the cockets, or entry at the collector's office, that any tea had been on board. It appeared by letter to Mr Hodgkin, that ſix cheſts of tea had been ſhipped, and that Capt. Nairne refuſed to ſail from London until the tea was relanded; for which conduct Capt. Nairne had the thanks of the committee. —— By order,

JOHN DUCKET, Cl. Com."

"*Boſton, Oct.* 24. On Thurſday laſt, about twelve o'clock, as Col. Cleveland, of the royal artillery, and Capt. Montreſor, engineer, were returning together from the Neck, one Samuel Dyer imperceptibly went up to the left of Col. Cleveland, and ſnatched his hanger from his ſide, and made a back ſtroke with it at his head; which was avoided: upon which he drew out a piſtol, and directed it at the Colonel; but it miſſed fire: and obſerving Capt. Montreſor with a kind of half-dirk coming up to him, he directed a piſtol at the Captain's head at about three yards diſtance, which flaſhed in the pan; and returned to the Colonel, (who was diſarmed), and made two or three ſtrokes at him with his hanger, cutting a metal button almoſt aſunder on his ſleeve, cut his hat through, and made an inciſion behind his ear. On being purſued, he threw away his piſtols, which were taken up by Capt. Montreſor. He was the ſame afternoon committed to Cambridge gaol, and has been ſince removed to the gaol in this town. — This Dyer ſays, he was taken up laſt July, in a private manner, by order from Col. Maddiſon, on ſuſpicion of his enticing men to deſert; and was ſent to England,

on board Adm. Montagu's ſhip, in irons. Upon his arrival, he was examined before Lord North, reſpecting the deſtruction of the tea; but nothing being found againſt him, he was diſmiſſed. He then made his caſe known to the Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs (Sayre and Lee) of London; who generouſly ſupplied him with money, and procured him a paſſage on board Capt. Rogers for Newport, where he arrived about a fortnight ſince."

"*New York, Oct.* 5. It has juſt tranſpired here, that the Boſton deputies at the general congreſs are violent beyond all bounds, and inſiſt on the following meaſure, That each colony ſhall furniſh a body of men, properly equipped with arms and ammunition, and march them to the aſſiſtance of Boſton. They ſay, ſuch a vigorous effort would make G. Britain tremble, and engage parliament to repeal all the obnoxious acts. The other deputies in general oppoſe this deſperate trial, for very good reaſons, That many of them would have to march their men 500 and 1000 miles, and that it would be a long time before their army could rendezvous near Boſton; but they offer, if the New-England colonies will find the men, the reſt of the colonies will each pay their quota of the expence. This does not ſatisfy the New-England deputies, though their four colonies can raiſe a great number of fighting men: they ſay, that in the common cauſe of America no obſtacles ſhould be feared, and a contribution in money is not an equivalent to the riſk of actual ſervice."

"*Philadelphia, in congreſs,*

Oct. 8. 1774. Reſolved, That the congreſs approve of the oppoſition by the inhabitants of the Maſſachuſet's-bay to the execution of the late acts of parliament; and if the ſame ſhould be attempted to be carried into execution by force, all America, in ſuch caſe, ought to ſupport them in their oppoſition.

Oct. 10. Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the opinion of this body, that the removal of the people of Boſton into the country, would be not only extremely difficult in the execution, but ſo important in its conſequences, as to require the utmoſt deliberation before it is adopted; but in caſe the provincial meeting of that colony ſhall judge it abſolutely neceſſary, it is the opinion of the congreſs, that all America ought to contribute towards recompenſing them for the injury they may thereby ſuſtain, and it will be recommended accordingly.

Oct. 10. Reſolved, That every perſon or perſons whatſoever who ſhall take, accept, or act, under any commiſſion or authority in any wiſe derived from the act of parliament paſſed laſt ſeſſion, changeing the form of government, and violating the charter of the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, ought to be held in deteſtation and abhorrence by all good men, and conſidered as the wicked tools of that deſpotiſm which is preparing to deſtroy thoſe rights, which God, nature, and compact, have given to America.

Oct. 11. As the congreſs has given General Gage an aſſurance of the peaceable diſpoſition of the people of Boſton, Reſolved unanimouſly, That they be adviſed ſtill to conduct themſelves peaceably towards his Excellency General Gage, and his Majeſty's troops, now ſtationed in the town of Boſton, as far as can poſſibly be conſiſtent with their immediate ſafety, and the ſecurity of the town, avoiding and diſcountenancing every violation of his Majeſty's property, or any inſult on his troops; and that they peaceably and firmly perſevere in the line they are now conducting themſelves, on the defenſive.

Oct. 11. Reſolved, That the congreſs recommend to the inhabitants of the colony of Maſſachuſet's-bay, to ſubmit to a ſuſpenſion of the adminiſtration of juſtice where it cannot be procured in a legal and peaceable manner, under the rules of the preſent charter, and laws of the colony founded thereon, until the effect of their aplication for a repeal of the act by which their charter-rights are infringed, is known."

"*Philadelphia, Oct.* 30. The Continental Congreſs that met at Philadelphia the 5th of September laſt, broke up on Wedneſday the 26th inſtant.—— The following Aſſociation, with ſeveral other matters of importance, is by them recommended to the Inhabitants of North America.

WE his Majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects, the delegates of the ſeveral colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-bay, Rhode-iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Three Lower Counties of Newcaſtle

Kent and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, deputed to repreſent them in a Continental Congreſs, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of September 1774; avowing our allegiance to his Majeſty, our affection and regard for our fellow-ſubjects in Great Britain, and elſewhere: affected with the deepeſt anxiety, and moſt alarming apprehenſions, at thoſe grievances and diſtreſſes with which his Majeſty's American ſubjects are oppreſſed; and having taken under our moſt ſerious deliberation the ſtate of the whole continent, find, that the preſent unhappy ſituation of our affairs is occaſioned by a ruinous ſyſtem of colony-adminiſtration adopted by the Britiſh miniſtry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enſlaving theſe colonies, and, with them, the Britiſh empire. In proſecution of which ſyſtem, various acts of parliament have been paſſed, for raiſing a revenue in America, for depriving the American ſubjects in many inſtances of the conſtitutional trial by jury, expoſing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the ſeas for crimes alledged to have been committed in America: And in proſecution of the ſame ſyſtem, ſeveral late, cruel, and oppreſſive acts have been paſſed, reſpecting the town of Boſton and the Maſſachuſet's-bay, and alſo an act for extending the province of Quebec, ſo as to border on the weſtern frontiers of theſe colonies, eſtabliſhing an arbitrary government therein, and diſcouraging the ſettlement of Britiſh ſubjects in that wide-extended country; thus, by the influence of evil principles and ancient prejudices, to diſpoſe the inhabitants to act with hoſtility againſt the free Proteſtant colonies, whenever a wicked miniſter ſhall chuſe ſo to direct them.

To obtain redreſs of theſe grievances, which threaten deſtruction to the lives, liberty, and property, of his Majeſty's ſubjects in North America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-conſumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and peaceable meaſure: and therefore we do, for ourſelves, and the inhabitants of the ſeveral colonies whom we repreſent, firmly agree and aſſociate under the ſacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country, as follows.

1. That from and after the firſt day of December next, we will not import into Britiſh America, from Great Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares, or merchandiſe whatſoever; or from any other place, any ſuch goods, wares, or merchandiſe, as ſhall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any Eaſt-India tea from any part of the world; nor any molaſſes, ſyrups, pancles, coffee, or pimento, from the Britiſh plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the Weſtern iſlands; nor foreign indigo.

2. That we will neither import, nor purchaſe, any ſlave imported after the 1ſt day of December next; after which time we will wholly diſcontinue the ſlave-trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourſelves, nor will we hire our veſſels, nor ſell our commodities or manufactures, to thoſe who are concerned in it.

3. As a non-conſumption agreement, ſtrictly adhered to, will be an effectual ſecurity for the obſervation of the non-importation, we, as above, ſolemnly agree and aſſociate, that from this day we will not purchaſe or uſe any tea imported on account of the Eaſt-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or ſhall be paid; and from and after the 1ſt day of March next, we will not purchaſe or uſe any Eaſt-India tea whatever; nor will we, nor ſhall any perſon for or under us, purchaſe or uſe any of thoſe goods, wares, or merchandiſe we have agreed not to import, which we ſhall know, or have cauſe to ſuſpect, were imported after the firſt day of December, except ſuch as come under the rules and directions of the 10th article hereafter mentioned.

4. The earneſt deſire we have not to injure our fellow-ſubjects in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies, induces us to ſuſpend a non-exportation, until the 10th day of September 1775; at which time, if the ſaid acts and parts of acts of the Britiſh parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandiſe or commodity whatſoever to G. Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies, except rice to Europe.

5. Such as are merchants, and uſe the Britiſh and Iriſh trade, will give orders, as ſoon as poſſible, to their factors, agents, and correſpondents, in Great Britain and Ireland, not to ſhip any goods

to

to them, on any pretence whatſoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant reſiding in Great Britain or Ireland, ſhall, directly or indirectly, ſhip any goods, wares, or merchandiſes, for America, in order to break the ſaid non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the ſame, on ſuch unworthy conduct being well atteſted, it ought to be made public; and, on the ſame being ſo done, we will not henceforth have any commercial connection with ſuch merchant.

6. That ſuch as are owners of veſſels will give poſitive orders to their captains or maſters, not to receive on board the veſſels any goods prohibited by the ſaid non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate diſmiſſion from their ſervice.

7. We will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to improve the breed of ſheep, and increaſe their number to the greateſt extent, and to that end we will kill them as ſparingly as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; nor will we export any to the Weſt Indies or elſewhere; and thoſe of us who are or may become overſtocked with, or can conveniently ſpare any ſheep, will diſpoſe of them to our neighbours, eſpecially to the poorer ſort, on moderate terms.

8. That we will, in our ſeveral ſtations, encourage frugality, œconomy, and induſtry, and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, eſpecially that of wool; and will diſcountenance and diſcourage every ſpecies of extravagance and diſſipation, eſpecially all horſe-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of ſhews, plays, and other expenſive diverſions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning-dreſs than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for ladies; and we will diſcontinue the giving of gloves and ſcarfs at funerals.

9. That ſuch as are venders of goods or merchandiſe will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by this aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do for twelve months laſt paſt. And if any vender of goods or merchandiſe ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

10. In caſe any merchant, trader, or other perſon, ſhall import any goods or merchandiſe after the firſt day of December, and before the firſt day of February next, the ſame ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, either to be reſhipped, or delivered up to the committee of the county or town wherein they ſhall be imported, to be ſtored, at the riſk of the importer, until the non-importation agreement ſhall ceaſe, or be ſold under the direction of the committee aforeſaid; and in the laſt-mentioned caſe, the owner or owners of ſuch goods ſhall be reimburſed (out of the ſales) the firſt coſt and charges; the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton as are immediate ſufferers by the Boſton port-bill; and a particular account of all goods ſo returned, ſtored, or ſold, to be inſerted in the public papers: and if any goods or merchandiſes ſhall be imported after the ſaid firſt day of February, the ſame ought forthwith to be ſent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

11. That a committee be choſen in every county, city, and town, by thoſe who are qualified to vote for repreſentatives in the legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this aſſociation; and when it ſhall be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch committee, that any perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the gazette, to the end that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America may be publicly known, and univerſally contemned, as the enemies to American liberty; and thenceforth we reſpectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

12. That the committee of correſpondence in the reſpective colonies do frequently inſpect the entries of their cuſtom-houſes, and inform each other from time to time of the true ſtate thereof, and of every other material circumſtance that may occur relative to this aſſociation.

13. That all manufactures of this country be ſold at reaſonable prices, ſo that no undue advantage be taken of a future ſcarcity of goods.

14. And we do further agree and reſolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourſe whatſoever, with any colony or province in North America, which ſhall not accede to, or which ſhall hereafter violate this aſſociation; but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do ſolemnly bind ourſelves and our conſtituents, under the ties aforeſaid, to adhere to this aſſociation, until ſuch parts of the ſeveral acts of parliament paſſed ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, as impoſe or continue duties on tea, wine, molaſſes, ſyrups, paneles, coffee, ſugar, pimento, indigo, foreign paper, glaſs, and painters colours, imported into America, and extend the powers of the admiralty-courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American ſubject of trial by jury, authoriſe the judge's certificate to indemnify the proſecutor from damages that he might otherwiſe be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppreſſive ſecurity from a claimant of ſhips or goods ſeized before he ſhall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed; and until that part of the act 12° Geo. III. ch. 24. intitled, *An act for the better ſecuring his Majeſty's dock-yards, magazines, ſhips, ammunition, and ſtores*, by which any perſons charged with committing any of the offences therein deſcribed in America, may be tried in any ſhire or county within the realm, is repealed; and until the four acts, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, viz. that for ſtopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boſton, that for altering the charter and government of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, that which is intitled, *An act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice*, &c. and that for extending the limits of Quebec, &c. are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the reſpective colonies, to eſtabliſh ſuch farther regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this aſſociation.

The foregoing aſſociation being determined upon by the Congreſs, was ordered to be ſubſcribed by the ſeveral members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto ſet our reſpective names accordingly.

In Congreſs, Philadelphia, Oct. 20. 1774.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Preſident.

For New Hampſhire: John Sullivan. Nathaniel Folſom.

Maſſachuſet's-bay: Tho. Cuſhing. Samuel Adams. John Adams. Robert Treat Paine.

Rhode Iſland: Stephen Hopkins. Samuel Ward.

Connecticut: Eliphalet Dyer. Roger Sherman. Silas Deane.

New York: Iſaac Low. John Alſop. John Jay. James Duane. Wm Floyd. Henry Wiſner. S. Boerum.

New Jerſey: James Kinſey. William Livingſton. Stephen Crane. Richard Smith.

Pennſylvania: Joſeph Galloway. John Dickinſon. Charles Humphreys. Thomas Mifflin. Edward Biddle. John Morton. George Roſs.

Newcaſtle, &c.: Cæſar Rodney. Thomas Mackean. George Read.

Maryland: Matthew Tilghman. Thomas Johnſon. William Paca. Samuel Chaſe.

Virginia: Richard Henry Lee. Geo. Waſhington. P. Henry, jun. Richard Bland. Benjamin Harriſon. Edmund Pendleton.

North Carolina: William Hooper. Joſeph Hewes. R. Caſwell.

South Carolina: Henry Middleton. Thomas Lynch. Chriſtopher Gadſden. John Rutledge. Edward Rutledge."

"*In Provincial Congreſs, Oct.* 21. 1774.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons now in Boſton, having as *Mandamus* counſellors, or in other capacities, accepted or acted under commiſſions or authority derived from the act of parliament paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for changing the form of government, and violating the charter of this province; and by ſuch diſgraceful, ſuch deteſtable conduct, have counteracted, not only the ſenſe of this province, but of the united American colonies, in Grand Congreſs expreſſed: Therefore,

Reſolved, That the perſons aforeſaid, who ſhall not give ſatisfaction to this injured province and continent within ten days from the publication of this reſolve, by cauſing to be publiſhed in all the Boſton news-papers, acknowledgements of their former miſconduct, and renuncia-

tions

tions of the commiſſions and authority mentioned, ought to be conſidered as infamous betrayers of their country: and that a committee of congreſs be ordered to cauſe their names to be publiſhed repeatedly, that the inhabitants of this province, by having them entered on the records of each town, as rebels againſt the ſtate, may ſend them down to poſterity with the infamy they deſerve; and that other parts of America may have an opportunity of ſtigmatiſing them in ſuch ways as ſhall effectually anſwer a ſimilar purpoſe.

Reſolved, That it is hereby recommended to the good people of this province, ſo far to forgive ſuch of the obnoxious perſons aforeſaid, who ſhall have given the ſatisfaction required in the preceding reſolve, as not to moleſt them for their paſt miſconduct.

A true extract from the minutes.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary."

"*In Provincial Congreſs, Cambridge, Oct.* 22.

FROM a conſideration of the continuance of the goſpel among us, and the ſmiles of Divine Providence upon us with regard to the ſeaſon of the year; and the general health which has been enjoyed; and in particular from a conſideration of the union which ſo remarkably prevails, not only in this province, but through the continent, at this alarming criſis:

It is reſolved, as the ſenſe of this congreſs, That it is highly proper that a day of public thankſgiving ſhould be obſerved throughout this province; and it is accordingly recommended to the ſeveral religious aſſemblies in the province, That Thurſday, the fifteenth day of December next, be obſerved as a day of thankſgiving, to render thanks to Almighty God for all the bleſſings we enjoy. At the ſame time, we think it incumbent on this people to humble themſelves before God on account of their ſins, for which he hath been pleaſed, in his righteous judgement, to ſuffer ſo great a calamity to befal us, as the preſent controverſy between Great Britain and the colonies; as alſo to implore the divine bleſſing upon us, that by aſſiſtance of his grace we may be enabled to reform whatever is amiſs among us, that ſo God may be pleaſed to continue to us the bleſſings we enjoy, and remove the tokens of his diſpleaſure, by cauſing harmony and union to be reſtored between Great Britain and theſe colonies, that we may again rejoice in the ſmiles of our Sovereign, and in poſſeſſion of thoſe privileges which have been tranſmitted to us, and have the hopeful proſpect that they ſhall be handed down entire to poſterity, under the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover.

By order of the Provincial Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident."

"*Boſton, Nov.* 13. Thurſday the 24th inſt. is appointed as a day of public thankſgiving, in the governments of New Hampſhire and Connecticut."

An officer in Boſton camp writes to his friend in Edinburgh, Nov. 3. as follows.

"You will ſee in the news-papers the reſolutions of the congreſs. They are ſuch as were expected from men violent in their diſpoſitions, inflamed by ſedition, and choſen by a riotous and tumultuous mob. Theſe reſolutions, in the opinion of all ſenſible and moderate men, never can, or are intended to be put in execution. They are only thrown out as a bugbear to intimidate the merchants in Britain, and frighten the miniſtry into a repeal of the late acts, as ſimilar reſolutions did a former miniſtry to repeal the ſtamp-act: but from the opinion we have of the preſent adminiſtration, we expect that they will act with that reſolution and firmneſs which becomes the rulers of a great nation. If they yield, Britain muſt give up all pretenſions to any ſupremacy over her colonies, whom ſhe protected during the laſt war, at the expence of ſo many millions, and at the price of ſo much blood. The faction at Boſton is now very low. Believe me, all ranks of people are heartily tired of diſorder and confuſion; and as ſoon as the determination of G. Britain, to deſpiſe their reſolves and petitions, is known, all will be very quiet. —— P. S. It was thought that juſtice would, at leaſt, have induced the congreſs to order the tea, ſo wantonly deſtroyed, to have been paid for."

"*Boſton, Nov.* 13. On Friday evening laſt, in purſuing a perſon who had been guilty of breaking the peace in Charleſtown, a barrel and bag of tea were ſtumbled on; which was immediately carried to the training-field, and committed to the flames. After they were conſumed, it was ſuggeſted there was more in the ſame place; upon which a ſearch was made, and enough found to fill a large hogſhead; which was ſet on fire at the Green, and the whole conſumed."

A catalogue of NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts, continued. [603.]

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

Meditations and penitential prayers, written by the celebrated Ducheſs de la Valliere, miſtreſs of Lewis XIV. of France, after her recovery from a dangerous illneſs, when ſhe firſt formed the reſolution of devoting herſelf to a religious life. Tranſlated from the French. With ſome account of her life and character, extracted from Voltaire, Sevigne, &c. By Mrs Charlotte Lennox. 2 s. 6 d. *Dodſley.* —— Chiefly conceived in the ſtyle of the Pſalms; and may perhaps be read with ſatisfaction by thoſe who indulge the peculiar fervours with which the mind is animated by monaſtic exerciſes. M.

A ſermon on Chriſtmas day, almoſt fourteen hundred years old, of that famous Father of the Greek church, St Chryſoſtom; tranſlated from the Greek, and never before publiſhed in our language. To which is prefixed, the life of the author. 1 s. *Bew.* —— How the tranſlator has managed the original, we have not examined. This ſermon [as here] is of all the rhapſodies we ever read, the moſt incoherent and nonſenſical. C.

Village-memoirs: In a ſeries of letters between a clergyman and his family in the country, and his ſon in town. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Davies.* —— Abound with precepts and examples of the greateſt utility in the conduct of life. C.

A defence of the "Conſiderations on the propriety of requiring a ſubſcription to articles of faith [38.] [By the Biſhop of Carliſle.] In reply to a late anſwer from the Clarendon preſs [252. 369.] By a friend of religious liberty. 1 s. *Wilkie.* —— Manly, ſpirited, and judicious. M.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

A deſcription of Patagonia, and the adjoining parts of South America: Containing an account of the ſoil, produce, animals, rivers, lakes, &c. the religion, government, policy, language, &c. of the Indian inhabitants. By Thomas Falkner, who reſided near forty years in thoſe parts. Illuſtrated with a new map of the ſouthern parts of America. 4to. 7 s. 6 d. boards. *Lewis.* —— From the title we expected much, and we are ſorry to declare that we have been greatly diſappointed. M.

A ſupplement, conſiſting of corrections and large additions, to a Biographical Hiſtory of England, referred to their proper places in that work: to which is ſubjoined, a liſt of curious portraits of eminent perſons not yet engraved, communicated by the Hon. Horace Walpole, to the author, James Granger, vicar of Shiplake. 4to. 18 s. in boards. *Davies.* —— This Supplement, ſo intimately connected with the Biographical Hiſtory, becomes indiſpenſably neceſſary to all thoſe who have purchaſed that valuable and entertaining work. C.

A full and clear proof that the Spaniards can have no claim to Balambangan [499.]. By Alexander Dalrymple. 1 s. *Nourſe.* —— Mr Dalrymple, who is one of the beſt geographers of the age, inſiſts, that according to the treaty of Munſter in 1648, (the only treaty ſubſiſting between the Engliſh and Spaniards which explains and regulates the rights and limits of the latter in the Eaſt Indies), the Spaniards have no right to extend their Eaſt-Indian navigation farther than they had at that time carried it; conſequently that they can have no claim to Balambangan. M.

An analyſis of the Roman civil law, compared with the laws of England: Being the heads of a courſe of lectures, publicly read in the univerſity of Cambridge. By Samuel Hallifax, L L D. 3 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— To be conſidered only as a ſyllabus of Dr Hallifax's courſe of lectures, which we are perſuaded will afford his auditors entertainment, as well as much uſeful inſtruction. C.

The genuine ſpeech of Lord Mansfield, in the cauſe of Campbell againſt Hall. [641.] 2 s. *Kearſly.* —— The queſtion at the determination of which this ſpeech was delivered, involved a point of the moſt important conſequence to the prerogative of the crown on the one ſide, and the liberty of the ſubject on the other; and it attracted ſo much the public attention, that the deciſion in favour of the plaintiff has not only given general ſatisfaction, but placed in the ſtrongeſt light the unbiaſſed integrity of the Noble Judge and his coadjutors by whom the cauſe was determined. May the diſpenſers of our laws continue to the lateſt ages to be actuated by the ſame glorious principles of juſtice and independence! C.

An impartial review of the proceedings of the late Houſe of Commons. Wherein the characters, views, principles, and abilities of the principal leaders in adminiſtration, and of their opponents, are fairly ſtated. By one of the late Barons of the Cinque Ports. 2 s. 6 d. *Witts.* —— *Black and all black!* —— But ſlight ſketches, and muſt prove very unſatisfactory to the inquiſitive reader. M.

An eſſay on circulation and credit, and a letter on the jealouſy of commerce. From the French of M. de Pinto. Tranſlated, with annotations, by the Rev. S. Baggs, M. A. 10 s. 6 d. *Ridley.* —— Mr Pinto undertakes to prove, that the national debt has increaſed

ſed our numerary wealth; that it is neceſſary to the ſupport of circulation, by which it was produced, and of the excentric commerce which Europe, and particularly of that which England carries on in the other quarters of the world; that taxes are favourable to induſtry; that the advantages ariſing from ſtockjobbing are more than adequate to the miſchief produced by it; and that, without the game carried on in the ſtocks, England could not have made the efforts ſhe has done.—We do not recommend to our readers haſtily to adopt our author's opinions, although we allow him to have executed his taſk with great ingenuity. C.

Letters on the ſpirit of patriotiſm, on the idea of a patriot king, and on the ſtate of parties at the acceſſion of K. George I. [xi. 325—587.] A new edition. 3s. *Davies.*——A dedication to E. Burke, Eſq; is preſixed. C.

America.

An appeal to the juſtice and intereſts of the people of G. Britain, in the preſent diſpute with America. By an old member of parliament. 1s. 6d. *Almon.*——An able advocate for the coloniſts, not as compoſing diſtinct ſtates, but as having, in common with Britiſh ſubjects, an indefeaſible right to an excluſive diſpoſal of their own property. M.—He has not, however, invalidated the force of the argument, ariſing from the right to tax America having been exerted by the Britiſh parliament in former periods without any complaint or ſuggeſtion of its illegality: An argument undoubtedly of conſequence, ſince the ſyſtem of our laws is founded on precedents, as well as on poſitive ſtatutes. C.

A letter to a member of parliament, on the preſent unhappy diſpute between G. Britain and her colonies. 1s. 6d. *Wolter.*——A zealous opponent of the American claim in reſpect to the right of impoſing taxes. He inſiſts, that the ſupreme power of parliament has been either expreſsly or tacitly announced in every grant, charter, or public inſtrument iſſued by the crown, from the original ſettlement of Engliſh plantations; he obſerves, that the King could not grant more power than he poſſeſſed, the rights of the legiſlative power not being at the diſpoſal of the executive; he cites acts of parliament by which the right of impoſing taxes upon the commodities of the plantations was actually exerciſed ſo early as the time of Charles II. and in almoſt all the ſubſequent reigns; he ſays, if the complaint of the coloniſts, that we tax them without their conſent, be juſt, it muſt hold with equal force againſt every act of the Britiſh legiſlature, it being a fundamental principle in our conſtitution, That no man is bound by any law to which he does not give his conſent; and he concludes, that either America muſt recogniſe the legiſlative power of this kingdom in its full latitude, or ſet themſelves up as independent ſtates! C.

The intereſts of the merchants and manufacturers of G. Britain in the preſent conteſt with the colonies, ſtated and conſidered. 1s. *Cadell.*—— The oppoſition of the Americans to the Britiſh legiſlature, is here conſidered rather in the light of ingratitude, than as unconſtitutional: as far, however, as the pamphlet exhibits a retroſpective view of the conduct of G. Britain towards her colonies, it may ſerve to ſhew that her policy has been dictated by a regard to the reciprocal intereſt of both countries. C.—The author of this performance, to balance the diſadvantages confeſſedly impoſed on the colonies by reſtraints of their trade, enumerates the ſuppoſed favours conferred on them by parliament. But none of the favours he mentions, can, as we think, be juſtly aſcribed to a partial regard for the intereſts of the colonies, which have always been conſidered, at moſt, but as ſecondary to thoſe of the parent-ſtate. M.

A very ſhort and candid appeal to free-born Britons. By an American. 1s. *Axtel.* —— In favour of the colonies: contains nothing new. M.

A ſpeech never intended to be ſpoken, in anſwer to a ſpeech intended to have been ſpoken [371.], on the bill for altering the charter of the colony of Maſſachuſets-bay. 1s. *Knox.*—— The writer of this ſpeech declaims with ſome ſpirit and plauſibility; but when he condeſcends, or rather pretends, to reaſon, we cannot but pity either the weakneſs or the abuſe of his faculties. M.—The pamphlet to which this is a reply, was dictated by ſuch an amiable ſpirit of moderation and benevolence as rather diſplayed the goodneſs of the author's heart, than procured conviction to the principles which he advanced; but whatever impreſſion theſe may have made on the minds of ſome readers, we doubt not that it will be fully obliterated by the conſiderations now offered to the public. C.

Thoughts of a traveller upon our American diſputes [589.]. 1s. *Ridley.*——Letters lately printed in the Public Advertiſer, which contain ſome good, together with ſome inconſiſtent obſervations. M.

A letter from a Virginian to the members of the congreſs to be held at Philadelphia on the 1ſt of September 1774. Boſton printed. London reprinted. 1s. *Wilkie.*——The author of this letter, in a warm and ſenſible addreſs, exhorts the delegates to conduct their deliberations with coolneſs and diſcretion, on the important occaſion of their aſſembling, which, according as the meaſures they propoſed

were

were prudent or pernicious, might terminate either in a ſalutary accommodation with Great Britain, or in the ruin of America. He particulary adviſes them to preſerve their minds from being heated with the ſpirit of party, or miſled by falſe repreſentations. The letter recommends prudent and moderate meaſures from all the arguments which can be ſuggeſted by a regard to the intereſts of both countries. C. —— Our Virginian appears to have made an effort to diſſuade the members of the congreſs from adopting the non-importation and non-exportation agreements; but as they have diſregarded his arguments, and as his performance contains nothing new, or important to the people of Great Britain, we think the republication of it here was unſeaſonable. M. —— *Our readers may have obſerved, that in the American diſpute the Critical Reviewers ſeem inclined to favour the meaſures of government, and the Monthly Reviewers thoſe of the coloniſts. But for this, the latter, perhaps, would not have thought it unſeaſonable, to let the people of Britain know what arguments were urged againſt the meaſures adopted by the coloniſts, eſpecially as theſe meaſures are not yet acquieſced in by the people in power here.*

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, &c.

Philoſophical tranſactions, giving ſome account of the preſent undertakings, ſtudies, and labours of the ingenious, in many conſiderable parts of the world. Vol. 64. part 2. [602.] for the year 1774. 4to. 7 s. 6 d. ſewed. *L. Davis.*

The electrical philoſopher. Containing, a new ſyſtem of phyſics, founded upon the principle of an univerſal plenum of elementary fire, &c &c. To which is ſubjoined a poſtſcript. By R. Lovett, lay-clerk of the cathedral church of Worceſter. 3 s. *Bew.* —— This gentleman's philoſophical principles are, 1. That the electric matter, lightning, and the ſolar rays, are all one and the ſame thing, which he otherwiſe calls elemental fire, alſo the ſubtle æther mentioned by Sir Iſaac Newton, and in another place rectified ſpirits of wine! 2. That all ſpace, and the pores of all bodies, are abſolutely full of this fire, which thus forms an univerſal plenum. And, 3. That this fire is the cauſe of the gravity or tendency of bodies towards the centre of the earth, and of the planets towards the ſun, or the cauſe of the univerſal tendency of all the parts of matter towards one another; the cauſe of coheſion; the cauſe of magnetiſm; and, in ſhort, the cauſe of all the phenomena in nature. C.

Anatomia uteri humani gravidi tabulis illuſtrata. Auctore Gulielmo Hunter, &c. The anatomy of the human gravid uterus exhibited in figures. By William Hunter, phyſician-extraordinary to the Queen, &c. &c. Latin and Engliſh. Large folio. 6 l. 6 s. *Cadell.* —— This deſcription of the gravid uterus is one of the greateſt productions in Anatomy. C.

Fine Arts, Belles Lettres, &c.

Inſcriptiones antiquæ, pleræque nondum editæ: in Aſia Minori et Græcia, præſertim Athenis, collectæ. Cum Appendice. Excripſit ediditque Ricardus Chandler, S. T. P. Coll. Magd. et Soc. Antiq. Socius. Folio. 1 l. 5 s. boards. *Dodſley.* —— Inſcribed to the ſociety of Dilettanti. The former publication of this ſociety came abroad in 1769, under the title of *Ionian Antiquities* [xxxii. 93.]. The one now before us conſiſts of about 250 inſcriptions, collected in various parts of Greece and Aſia Minor. C.

A letter to the author of the propoſal for the eſtabliſhment of public examinations [603.]. 6 d. *Crowder.* —— Againſt the propoſal, but candidly written. M.

An obſervation on the deſign of eſtabliſhing annual examinations at Cambridge. 16 pages 4to. Not ſold. —— Strenuouſly oppoſes the plan. M.

Miſcellaneous.

The works of George Lord Lyttelton, formerly printed ſeparately, and now firſt collected together, with ſome other pieces never before printed. Publiſhed by George Edward Ayſcough, Eſq; 4to. 1 l. 5 s. boards. *Dodſley.* —— The pieces formerly printed ſeparately are, Obſervations on the life of Cicero; Obſervations on the preſent ſtate of affairs, in a letter to a member of parliament; Letters from a Perſian in England to his friend at Iſpahan; Obſervations on the converſion and apoſtleſhip of St Paul; Dialogues of the dead; Miſcellaneous Poems. The pieces which were never before printed are, Obſervations on the Roman Hiſtory; Four dialogues of the dead; Four ſpeeches in parliament; Letters to Sir Thomas Lyttelton; An account of a journey into Wales, in two letters to Mr Bower. — While we do not entertain a wiſh to take away the ſmalleſt portion of that fame which our Noble Author's writings have ſo juſtly acquired, neither do we expect to be able, by our praiſes, to add one flower to the wreath which encircles his brow. — [The Reviewers having ſpoke to his Lordſhip's character as a hiſtorian, a critic, a traveller, a ſtateſman, a good man, and as exhibiting a ſtriking pattern of conjugal tenderneſs and genuine piety, conclude thus.] We have not been able to peruſe the work before us, without forming a compariſon, between theſe letters from a Son to a Father, and thoſe from a Father to a Son, which have of late ſo much engaged the public attention. The contraſt between the ſpirit that breathes through

each,

each, is ſtriking; and we have too good an opinion of human nature, and of the taſte and principles of the preſent times, to doubt, whether the generality of our readers will not be better pleaſed with the young man, declaring to his father, in unaffected language, "his ſtrong and hereditary averſion to vice and folly," than with the father *prompting* his ſon to the purſuit of diſhonourable and illicit pleaſures; and we hope we may venture to propheſy, that the *virtues* of a LYTTELTON will be remembered with reſpect, when the *graces* of a CHESTERFIELD ſhall be forgotten. M. [368.].

Entertainment.

The libertine huſband reclaimed, and virtuous love rewarded. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Bew.* —— The author has ſucceſsfully united inſtruction with entertainment. C.

The modern fine gentlemen. A novel. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Lowndes.* —— The characters tolerably well ſupported, the incidents natural and amuſing, and nothing to be met with in the leaſt offenſive to decency and good manners. C.

The rival ball-rooms; or, A collection of all the pieces publiſhed in favour of the new and old aſſembly-rooms at Bath, during the diſputes about ſettling the public amuſements in the autumn-ſeaſon 1774. 1 s. *Newbery.* —— This conteſt has been maintained with great warmth. C.

Plays and Poetry.

The Patriot King; or, Iriſh Chief: a tragedy. Performed at the theatre in Smock-Alley, Dublin. By Francis Dobbs. 1 s. 6d. *Bew.* —— We cannot but agree with the author, in declaring, that "his play has, without doubt, a thouſand imperfections." M.

The Cobler; or, A wife of ten thouſand. A ballad opera, in two acts. As performed in Drury-Lane theatre. 1 s. *Becket.* —— This production convinces us of the propriety of obſerving the old maxim, *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam.* C.

The works of Mr George Lillo; with ſome account of his life. 2 vols. 8vo. 6 s. boards. *Davies.*

The Romance of an hour, a comedy of two acts, as it is performed, with univerſal applauſe, at Covent-Garden theatre, written by Hugh Kelly, Eſq; 1 s. *Kearſly.* —— Taken from Marmontel's *L' amitie a l' epreuve*; but Mr Kelly is ſo little indebted to the French production, that the Romance of an hour may be conſidered as an original compoſition. C.

Britannia. A poem. In two parts. By an Eaton ſcholar. 1 s. *Harris.* —— In this poem we behold the preſages of patriotiſm and genius, which may hereafter render the author more conſpicuous. C.

Juſtice. A poem. 4to. 1 s. 6d. *Kearſly.* —— Seems to be intended as an invective againſt adminiſtration, and the diſpenſers of the laws: but the ſatire is impotent, and, in our opinion, violates *juſtice.* C.

Ode on the inſtitution of a ſociety in Liverpool, for the encouragement of deſigning, drawing, painting, &c. Read before the ſociety, Dec. 13. 1773. 4to. Liverpool printed.

Poems written by William Shakeſpeare. 3 s. 6d. *Evans.* —— A complete and elegant edition of Shakeſpeare's poems. C.

Spenſer's Fairy Queen attempted in blank verſe. Canto 1. 4to. 1 s. *Davies.* —— The author is juſtly intitled to praiſe. He has thrown the artificial ſtructure of Spenſer's ſtanza into eaſy and agreeable verſification. C.

Godfrey of Bulloign; or, The Gieruſalemme liberata of Torquato Taſſo, abridged and altered. Inſcribed to Lady M***. 3 s. *Dodſley.* —— A reader of taſte will ſcarcely be able to ſee coolly ſo noble a poem as "The Jeruſalem delivered" mutilated according to the fancy of a tranſlator. C.

The Theoriſts. A ſatire. By the author of Medico-Maſtix. 1 s. *Kearſly.* —— Satiriſes the improper uſe of theory in the practice of phyſic. C.

The Graces: a poetical epiſtle. From a gentleman to his ſon. 1 s. *Flexney.* —— A burleſque on certain celebrated letters, and not deſtitute of humour. C.

Adam's tail; or, The firſt metamorphoſis. 1 s. 6d. *Bell.* —— May be admitted to a place among the productions of humour and pleaſantry, though ſometimes the imagery is rather indelicate. C.

EDINBURGH.

The hiſtory of France, from the commencement of the reign of Henry III. and the riſe of the Catholic league, to the peace of Vervins, and the eſtabliſhment of the famous edict of Nantes, in the reign of Henry IV. Together with the moſt intereſting events in the hiſtory of Europe during that period. By Walter Anderſon, D. D. 4to. 1 l. 1 s. *Balfour.*

Recueil des chef-d'œuvres des plus celebres beaux-eſprits François, tant en vers qu'en proſe. 4 s. *Gordon, Bell, & Creech.*

Myographiæ comparatæ ſpecimen; or, A comparative deſcription of all the muſcles in a man and in a quadruped. By James Douglas, M. D. A new edition, with improvements. To which is now added, An account of the blood-veſſels and nerves. 4 s. *Bell.*

The Town-Council. A Poem. 4to. 1 s. 6d. *Printed for the author.* —— A lampoon. A ſarcaſtic print of the perſons lampooned is prefixed.

On TIME.

ATtend ye mortals! make a ſolemn pauſe;
Survey the exit of the fleeting year;
Swift as the lightning flies invidious Time,
Spurns the dull ſluggard, nor delay can bear.

Calm, without noiſe, ceaſeleſs ſtill it rolls,
Impetuous bears all human things along,
Like as a torrent ſweeps the flow'ry vale,
And leaves no traces of the gaudy throng.

Lo! what remains of all beneath the ſun,
Which did exiſt when Time began to flow?
Where are the nations once with fame renown'd?
All in the regions of the dead laid low.

The flood of Time itſelf ſhall ſtop to glide;
The golden ſun no longer gild the day;
Confuſion deep pervade this earthly ball,
And wide o'er nature ſpread its dreary ſway.

Thus all things fade, all haſten to decay;
The time that's ſpent can now return no more;
No princely pomp, no regal ſway recal
A ſingle moment of the day before.

How vain ambition, and all pride how vain?
When a few years revolving o'er will give
A final period, fix th' eternal ſtate,
And throw the lot of every one who live.

But happy they who with a mind ſerene,
Can look with pleaſure on the time that's paſt,
With conſcious virtue arm'd, who can defy
The rude aſſaults of each impending blaſt.

Proof againſt all the injuries of Time,
They ſtill ſhall flouriſh in immortal bloom,
Their ſoul triumphant ſhall exiſt on high,
Though in the duſt their bodies may conſume.

Arm me with virtue, I'll not fear to meet
The blackeſt ſtorm that ever Time can move;
Revolving years ſhall give me true delight,
And place me nearer to the realms above.

JUVENIS.

On the Death of a Child of an Honourable Young Couple; written by the Father.

COme, Patience! come to dry a Parent's tears;
Come, bright-ey'd Hope! to chear her future years:
Teach her to bleſs the kind, tho' chaſt'ning rod,
That made her mortal child the child of God;
Teach her to praiſe that God with grateful mind,
For babes that yet may come, for one left ſtill behind.

H. E.

On the Death of Lord CLIVE. [623.]

LIfe's a ſurface, ſlippery, glaſſy,
Whereon tumbled Clive of Plaſſey:
All the wealth the Eaſt could give,
Brib'd not Death to let him live;
No diſtinction's in the grave
'Tween the Nabob and the Slave.

N. O.

An AMERICAN PARODY on the old ſong of "RULE BRITANNIA."

"*WHen Britons firſt, by Heaven's command,*
"*Aroſe from out the azure main,*
"*This was the charter of the land,*
"*And guardian angels ſung this ſtrain:*
"Rule Britannia, rule the waves,
"Britons never will be ſlaves."

To ſpread bright *Freedom*'s gentle ſway,
Your iſle too narrow for its bound,
We trac'd wild Ocean's trackleſs way,
And here a ſafe aſylum found.
Rule Britannia, rule the waves,
But rule us juſtly—*not like ſlaves.*

While we were ſimple, you grew great;
Now ſwell'd with *luxury* and *pride*,
You pierce our peaceful free retreat,
And haſte t'enſlave with giant-ſtride.
Rule Britannia, rule the waves,
But rule us juſtly—*not like ſlaves.*

"*Thee haughty tyrants ne'er could tame;*
"*All their attempts to pull thee down,*
"*Did but arouſe the gen'rous flame,*
"*And work their woe, and thy renown.*
"Rule Britannia, rule the waves,
"Britons *then* would ne'er be ſlaves."

Let us, your ſons, by Freedom warm'd,
Your own example keep in view,—
'Gainſt TYRANNY be ever arm'd,
Tho' we our TYRANT find—*in you.*
Rule Britannia, rule the waves,
But never make your children ſlaves.

With *Juſtice* and with *Wiſdom* reign,
We then with thee will firmly join,
To make thee miſtreſs of the main,
"*And every ſhore it circles thine.*"
Rule Britannia, rule the waves,
But ne'er degrade your ſons to ſlaves.

When *life* glides ſlowly through *thy* veins,
We'll then our filial fondneſs prove,
Bound only by the welcome chains
Of *duty*, *gratitude*, and *love.*
Rule Britannia, rule the waves,
But never make your children ſlaves.

Our *youth* ſhall prop thy tott'ring age;
Our *vigour* nerve thy feeble arm:
In vain thy foes ſhall ſpend their rage,—
We'll ſhield thee ſafe from ev'ry harm.
Rule Britannia, rule the waves,
But never make your children ſlaves.

For thee we'll toil with cheerful heart,
We'll labour—*but we will be free*—
Our *growth* and *ſtrength* to thee impart,
And all our treaſures bring to thee.
Rule Britannia, rule the waves:
We're ſubjects—*but we're not your ſlaves.*

SIR, *London, Dec.* 10.

THE officers of the company's troops, and the gentlemen of the factory at Calcutta, in Bengal, having erected a moſt elegant theatre for their amuſement, applied to Mr Garrick, through their friends in England, for his aſſiſtance and advice, reſpecting the conduct of it: in conſequence of which, he ſent them over the beſt dramatic works in our language, together with complete ſets of ſcenery, under the care of an ingenious young mechaniſt from Drury-lane, whom he recommended to ſuperintend that department. The theatre thus embelliſhed, was opened to a moſt brilliant audience, with the following occaſional prologue.

The merit of the poem, I hope, will be a ſufficient excuſe to the ingenious writer, now abroad, for his being thus publicly announced the author. The literary world, however, will have no reaſon to be offended, for being introduced to a man, from whom they will ſhortly receive two maſterly performances; — a treatiſe on his own profeſſion, and another more important tract of literature. Yours, &c.

INDOSTAN.

PROLOGUE,

By COL. IRONSIDES.

Spoken at the opening the Theatre at Calcutta, in Bengal, Dec. 21. 1773.

LOng ere the Sciences diſplay'd their charms,
Rous'd was their genius by the voice of arms.
Conqueſt and Glory firſt diſtinguiſh'd Greece,
And Arts and Learning were the golden fleece.
Heroes ſtruck out the road to Claſſic fame;
For War's and Wiſdom's goddeſs were the ſame.
At Athens origin, depreſs'd and mean,
No Pericles, no Aſpaſia, there were ſeen;
No trace of Phidias' or Menander's art,
No drama,—Theſpis ſcarcely had a cart.
Where were thy theatres, immortal Rome?
Thy Pompeys, Curios, and Marcellus dome?
Æſopus prompt to ev'ry paſſion's ſtart?
Thy Roſcius, form'd to captivate the heart?
Before thy triumphs diſtant realms combin'd,
And round thy oaken wreaths the laurel twin'd.
BENGAL, to Vict'ry thus too long a prey,
At length to Wit and Taſte has fought her way;
And, if the preſcient Muſe aright deſcries,
As ſhe has well deſerv'd, will gain the prize.
Our former ſtage's wretched ſtructure view,
Contemplate then the luſtre of the new;
Deformity with grace we oft compare,
That tells us what we were, this what we are:
That, a ſad monument of luckleſs fate,
But this the emblem of a riſing ſtate; —
Tells us, while here the Arts their pow'r ſuſtain,
Who rules this province * in a George's reign:

* *Bowing to the Governor.*

To him we owe our great theatric pride,
To him we owe a *Herbert*, and a *Bride* †.
But ceaſe, my Muſe, beyond thy path to ſtray,
And to a lighter theme direct thy lay.
Improv'd in Muſic too, no more we roll
The ſpurious thunder of the muſtard-bowl;
But menace Cæſar's or Oreſtes' doom;
With patent thunder—rumbling round the room.
In higher ſpheres our new celeſtials move,
And now our old Salmoneus ſtruts a Jove;
Yet ſhould his clouds require a little bright'ning,
Well, from what heav'n we know to fetch our light'ning ‡.
Here, too, our murd'rers to a hair we rig,
For what's a rogue without a black bob-wig?
Now to our farces, pantomimes, and plays,
Pit, box, and gall'ry it, with the beſt of Bayes.
Thus, ſince we've been at ſuch expence and pains,
Of genuine thunder, devils, wigs—and brains;
We truſt our audience too will play their parts,
And as we pleaſe their ears, expand their hearts.
For nought but favour our performers ſue;
For you, ye fair, they bleed, they die for you;
Yours is their laſt Nepenthe of the ſoul,
Yours Juliet's dagger, Roſamonda's bowl;
Yours to make ſubject kings; and yours the pow'r,
To make them more than monarchs of an hour;
Be yours the care then to reward their toil,
They'll near regret his praiſe, do you but ſmile,
Nor envy GARRICK his Britannia's iſle.

† *Two gentlemen performers.*

‡ *Bowing to the boxes.*

ELECTIONEERING and LORD-MAYORING.

To a friend in the country.

By the Author of *The Wiſe men of Gotham and their Gooſe.*

WHile you in the country are ſpending your time,
Permit me to ſend you a letter in rhyme;
'Twill amuſe you, perhaps, as the packet comes down,
To have ſome account of the buſtles in town.
Whores and rogues here in plenty, as uſual, abound,
And coxcombs and fops may be readily found,
Such trifles I leave to their own faſcination,
To tell you what's done *for the good of the nation.*
The city election is over for may'r,
And a deal of fine buſtle and bawling was there:
Jack Wilkes now has carried it all on his ſide,
And at length is arriv'd to the height of his pride.
But now for the members the liverymen bawl,
On the huſtings the candidates view at Guildhall:
There Sawbridge and Roberts, with Hayley and Bull,
And Baker and Oliver make the groupe full;

Poor Croſby was there too to fill up the farce,
Yet, ſome how or other, kept hanging an a—ſe.
To hear how each friend did his fav'rite extol,
In language moſt terribly fine, by my ſoul,
Would have made you perhaps to have ſcattered your water,
And tickl'd your gills with moſt excellent laughter.
For their virtues and vices they ranſack the nation,
To prove who had got the beſt qualification:
Now one was cry'd up as a dunce and a fool,
And t'other cried down as a ſtate-ſerving tool:
This put in his claim with the beſt of pretences,
But the reſt were entirely out of their ſenſes:
In favour of this all was high panegyric,
And the other was damn'd, in expreſſion ſatiric:
Thief, Atheiſt, and every thing elſe that was bad,
On any emergency was to be had:
Ev'n crimes were imputed not thought of before,
As robbing of hoſpitals, robbing the poor:
Whatever was truth, or whatever was not,
Each private connection muſt all go to pot:
A weather-cock this, who's eternally veering,
And ſuch is the caſe ſtill at electioneering.
Of principles ſtaunch now the patriots behold,
Firm foes to corruption, to courtiers, and gold;
To redreſs all your grievances, ſee they ſubſcribe,
And ſwear not to take either penſion or bribe,
But do as they're bid by the worthy electors,
In ſtate-affairs known to be noble projectors.
This new-faſhion'd method to ſome was moſt cruel,
They could not, or would not, be ſworn not to do ill:
Their honour, they ſaid, was a certain defence,
So would not ſubſcribe upon any pretence.
Now loud thro' the city the trumpeter ſounded,
That plain underſtanding was almoſt confounded.
The patriots were ſeen with an ague to quake, Sir,
To-day 'twas the Bull, and the next 'twas the Baker;
Like the fine raree-ſhow, the cauſe grew uncivil,
And the people cry'd out, Pull Baker, Pull Devil;
For the punſter, who every decency ſcorns,
Chang'd Bull into devil, becauſe of his horns.
'Twas a doubt, for ſome time, which at laſt would prevail,
As the Baker ſtill kept the Bull faſt by the tail:
At length the deciſion appear'd very clear,
For the Bull toſs'd the Baker the devil knows where.
The buſineſs was over, the city choſe four;
Yet Oliver crept in at ſome private door;
For patriots had made a moſt wonderful rout,
And ſtrove all they could to keep the man out.

To Weſtminſter next let us take a ſhort trip,
'Twould ſurely be wrong ſuch a conteſt to ſkip.
Where Clinton and Percy met dangerous foes,
Who had likewiſe ſubſcribed court-arts to oppoſe:
Mountmorres, a man both courageous and ſtout,
With Mahon for his colleague, would never give out;
The Hibernian declar'd, that, in ſpite of court Jacks,
That, by Jaſus, he'd ſoon lay the root to the axe.
He talk'd much of Pompey renowned at Rome,
And made people ſtare at ſuch language at home,
Now carrots and cabbage-ſtocks flew in great plenty,
But what was the reaſon not one knew in twenty;
Dead cats and dead dogs flew faſt in the air,
You'd have ſeen, and have felt them too, had you been there:
Such a noiſe, and a buſtle, a tumult, and clatter,
A ſtranger would hardly gueſs what was the matter.
But the patriots declin'd, and the buſineſs is o'er,
And all is as quiet again as before.
Lord Percy and Clinton are elected and choſe,
And what they will do there's no body knows.
Thus much for elections; and now you ſhall know
Some matters concerning the grand city-ſhow.
The morning aroſe, and the mob took their ſtand,
To view his new Lordſhip by water and land.
Such crowds in the ſtreets, in windows, on houſes,
The men and the maids, and the maſters and ſpouſes:
The women, with children in arms or in bellies,
Now ſuffer'd themſelves to be jumbled to jellies:
Some ſweating, ſome puſhing, ſome crying, ſome bawling,
Some, full of their fun, were a-pulling and hawling.
Peg Derry declares he's the beſt of all creatures,
And will lower the price of ſalt-fiſh and potatoes.
Such great expectations are form'd from his reign
(Tho' ſome of them very abſurd, ſure, and vain,)
That his Lordſhip muſt mind to perform well his part,
Or he'll find public favour no more than a f—t.
Already his Lordſhip has been indiſpos'd,
And oblig'd to do juſt as the doctors propos'd.
At preſent, they ſay, he is growing much better,
So I think it high time to conclude here my letter.
If any thing happens that's worthy your time,
Be ſure from your humble another in rhyme.

Hel-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA.

"*Peterſburg, Nov.* 11. The Kirgi Tartars, notwithſtanding General Panin's army is ſo near them, have lately made ſeveral incurſions into the neighbouring provinces; in one of which they have entirely deſtroyed a colony of Moravians."

"*Peterſburg, Nov.* 29. Pugatſcheff has been carried to Moſcow, and the proceſs againſt him is carrying on with much aſſiduity."

"*Hague, Dec.* 14. The laſt letters from Peterſburg adviſe, that the unfortunate Pugatſcheff, the chief of the rebels, had undergone his firſt examination, in which he ſeemed very much upon the reſerve, and not diſpoſed to diſcover either the motives of his own conduct, or who were his abettors and accomplices. His behaviour had more the appearance of enthuſiaſm than reaſon, becauſe the little defence he ſeemed to make he founded upon his pretenſions to the Imperial crown."

"*Peterſburg, Dec.* 2. The provinces where the rebellion reigned are ſo laid waſte and ruined, that a general famine prevails there; in conſequence of which, the government has found it neceſſary to ſend corn and floar from their magazines at Moſcow and other places to thoſe parts; but as theſe ſupplies cannot laſt long, they are contracting with ſome merchants to furniſh the inhabitants of Niſckney, Novogorod, Caſan, Orenburg, and other parts, with corn and flour."

DENMARK.

"*Copenhagen, Nov.* 22. The laſt ſhip which came from India brought a letter from the miſſion of Tranquebar, dated Oct. 5. 1773, which contains what follows, viz. "This year has been rendered remarkable to us in many reſpects, but particularly by the fall of the kingdom of Tanjour, the chief place of our miſſion, from whence it extends to the neighbouring provinces; which was effected on the 7th of September by the Nabob Mahumed Ali Chan, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, who, after a ſiege of two months, carried the place by aſſault, took the King priſoner, and extinguiſhed that kingdom, one of the moſt ancient on the coaſt of Coromandel [158. 266.]. Notwithſtanding the Indians looked upon this place as invincible, it being the centre of their idolatry, and that they now muſt be convinced of the ridiculouſneſs of truſting to idols, they are not the more inclined to embrace the Chriſtian religion. 80 children and 41 Pagans have been baptized in the church of Talmud; and in another 214 perſons, among whom were 145 Pagans. There have been 360 perſons baptized in the three communities of the miſſion, viz. 136 children of the community, 194 Pagans, and 30 Roman-Catholics. 143 perſons have died, and there have been 20 marriages. The number of communicants are 1585, and of all the perſons inſcribed in the regiſters ſince the commencement of the three communities, are 14,000."

GERMANY.

"*Hamburg, Dec.* 9. Laſt night it froze ſo hard, that the thermometer was ten degrees below the freezing point. The cold has continued as intenſe all this day, and ſeems to increaſe to-night. Not only the poſt, but alſo waggons with heavy loads, paſſed over the ice yeſterday to and from Harburg." *Lond. g.*

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Hague, Dec.* 16. Advice has been received, that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt the States-General; and that the period for the commencement of hoſtilities is fixed for the firſt of next month." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Hague, Dec.* 20. Mr Roſſignol, conſul from this republic in Barbary, has ſent advice to the States-General, that the King of Morocco haughtily refuſed and returned the preſents their High Mightineſſes ſent him; at the ſame time complaining that they made very light of his friendſhip, becauſe he knew very well that they had ſent more conſiderable preſents to the little ſtates of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, which in ſome degree were dependent upon him; and therefore, to ſhew his reſentment of their behaviour, he had declared war againſt this republic."

"*Hague, Dec.* 23. Orders are given to fit out ſix more frigates as ſoon as poſſible, to cruiſe in the Mediterranean: and it is aſſured, that this republic will make it a common cauſe with Spain, to chaſtiſe the inſolence of the King of Morocco."

FRANCE.

We ſee further particulars of the

forms uſed at re-eſtabliſhing the old parliament of Paris [608.], viz.

The Princes, Peers, the grand officers of the crown, and other perſons who had ſeats in the bed of juſtice, having taken their places, and the Keeper of the Seals having received, on his knees, his Majeſty's orders, he thus addreſſed himſelf to the Grand Maſter of the Ceremonies.

"Sir, It is his Majeſty's expreſs command, that you forthwith repair to the hall of St Lewis, and acquaint the magiſtrates who are there aſſembled, that his Majeſty orders them to come and reſume the ſeats which they occupied in the year 1770."

They attended immediately, and the King made the following ſpeech.

"The King, my moſt honoured Lord and grandfather, was compelled, by your reſiſtance to his repeated command, to adopt ſuch a meaſure as his wiſdom ſuggeſted, for maintaining his own authority, and fulfilling the obligations he lay under of rendering juſtice to his ſubjects. I have thought proper this day to recall you to the exerciſe of thoſe functions which you ought never to have quitted: learn to prize my favours, and never loſe remembrance of their extent!

You will hear the reading of an ordinance, the ſeveral parts of which are conceived exactly in the letter and ſpirit of my royal predeceſſors. I will not ſuffer the ſmalleſt infringement to be made on it. My own authority, the preſervation of juſtice, the happineſs and tranquillity of my people, all equally require that it be obſerved inviolate.

It is my will that all paſt grievances be buried in oblivion. I ſhall ever behold with extreme diſapprobation whatever may tend to create diviſions, or diſturb the good order and tranquillity which I wiſh always to ſubſiſt in my parliament. Be you ſolely occupied in the faithful diſcharge of your reſpective duties; co-operate with my wiſhes, which are ſolely directed to promote the welfare and happineſs of my ſubjects."

His Majeſty having announced his royal pleaſure, that the Sieur Miromeſnal [formerly firſt preſident of the parliament of Rouen] ſhould hereafter officiate as Chancellor, he proceeded to appoint the Sieurs Seguier and Bazentin Advocates-General, the Sieur Joly de Fleury Procureur-General, and the Sieur d'Aligre Firſt Preſident of the Parliament. Theſe officers having taken their reſpective places, the reading of the edicts commenced; the doors of the grand chamber being firſt opened, that the ſubjects might hear the ordinances to which they were to yield obedience. The King then ordered the reſpective edicts to be read and regiſtered.

After the reading of the edict for re-eſtabliſhing the ancient officers of the parliament, the Firſt Preſident, by the King's permiſſion, made a ſpeech, acknowledging his Majeſty's goodneſs in their recall.—The Firſt Preſident having finiſhed his diſcourſe, the Gens du Roi had permiſſion to ſpeak, when the Sieur Seguier made a ſpeech for them.

The Gens du Roi having requeſted the edict to be regiſtered, it was done accordingly by the King's order;—who then made the following ſpeech.

"You now know my pleaſure; and from your zeal for the public good, and your attachment to the true principles of monarchy, I expect you will exactly conform to what I have preſcribed. You may depend on my protection and countenance as long as you worthily fill the places you occupy, and do not attempt to enlarge the bounds of the power which is granted to you."

"*Paris, Nov.* 22. The King has ordered a grant of 30,000 acres of waſte lands, free of all taxes for twenty years to come, to 120 families in the province of Bourdeaux, and an allowance for five years, till the lands are thoroughly cultivated. The above lands have lain waſte near 200 years."

"*Paris, Dec.* 5. As no taxes are ſo eligible as thoſe which people voluntarily impoſe on themſelves for their pleaſures and recreations, the miniſtry is deſirous to make this their object, in order to avoid laying new taxes to diſtreſs the poor. It is therefore propoſed, that in all the towns throughout this kingdom, all plays, operas, balls, public aſſemblies, and other diverſions authoriſed by the police, where money is paid for admittance, ſhall be accountable for one fourth of the money received to the hoſpital for foundlings in each diſtrict. This, it is computed, will raiſe a ſum ſufficient for the maintenance of 16 to 18,000 children. And in order to render them uſeful to the public, the boys are to be trained up for the land and ſea ſervice; which will prevent drawing ſo many young fellows out of the country, who

who by this means will be left there for works of agriculture; and the girls are to be made uſeful houſehold ſervants, which will have the like good effect. The produce of the effects of ſome religious houſes that are ſuppreſſed, will likewiſe be made an additional fund for the above-mentioned purpoſes."

A letter, containing a relation of the ſubſequent incident, has been addreſſed to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

"On the 28th of laſt November, about ſix o'clock in the evening, the Abbé Bricquet de la Vaux, a prieſt of the community of St James, was deſirous of bathing in a bath warmed by means of a cylinder with a charcoal fire. Scarcely had he plunged in before he loſt his ſenſes. Not a ſoul was in the chamber; but as the Sieur Royer (the ſon of the King of Spain's firſt ſurgeon) and myſelf were in an adjoining apartment, we heard as it were the groans of a dying perſon. We haſtened to the bath, where we found the Abbé totally inſenſible, with his head hanging over the ſide of the bath. Aſſiſted by ſome neighbours, who had by this time entered the apartment, we lifted his body out of the water, and conveyed it to a ſpacious chamber, where there was a prodigious current of air. In endeavouring to expedite the buſineſs, we ſtruck the body againſt a glaſs door, whereby the Abbé's arm was cut in two places. This, however, occaſioned not the ſmalleſt ſign of ſenſation; on the contrary, the Abbé was to all appearance quite deprived of life; his face ſwelled to an immoderate ſize, and reddened remarkably; his eyes were fixed in an unmeaning ſtare, and his body was inſufferably hot. In trying to recover him, we purſued the method laid down by Sieur Portal in the Royal Academy. We ſtretched the body on the ground, and opened the windows to let in a great draught of air. There was a briſk cold wind; yet, agreeable to the directions, we ſluiced the body with cold water. In a little time the Abbé foamed at the mouth; the muſcles of his face and eyes began to move, though with irregular convulſive motions; his eye-balls rolled in their ſockets; and his lips, by contraction, came in cloſe contact with each other. We ſeized this opportunity to pour vinegar down his throat, and to apply it to his noſe. On the very firſt application it had a wonderful effect, for it enabled him almoſt inſtantaneouſly to draw his breath: in a little time he could articulate; and, in a dejected tone of voice, cried out, "I am expiring!" We then attempted to give him more vinegar, but his throat was ſo violently convulſed that he could not ſwallow: however, the little he did get down, with the efforts we made, proved ſo extremely ſalutary, that in a very ſhort time he recovered the perfect uſe of his ſenſes. On inquiry, we found that he did not recollect a ſyllable of what had paſſed; that he remembered nothing of his having plunged into the bath; that he had not perceived any effects from the charcoal vapour; that he had felt nothing of the cuts he had received in his arm by the glaſs, nor of the ſluicing he underwent with the cold water; but that he had returned to life as if awakened from ſleep, with a total obliviſcence of every paſt tranſaction. A violent head-ach for about half an hour, as if it had been occaſioned by the too tight preſſure of a bandage, was all the inconvenience he experienced; and he now is in as perfect a ſtate of ſanity as if nothing had happened. [Signed] BANAU, Doctor of Medicine."

SPAIN.

"*Cadiz, Oct.* 26. Three Algerine xebecks took three of our ſhips the 11th inſtant, bound for Barcelona, one of which came from the Havanna, richly laden."

"*London, Dec.* 9. They write from Cadiz, that an engagement has happened in the Gut of Gibraltar, between three Spaniſh frigates, and five Mooriſh cruiſers, wherein two of the latter were ſunk, and the other three, after loſing the greateſt part of their crews, were obliged to ſubmit to the Spaniards."

"*Barbary.* On the 22d of November laſt, the Emperor of Morocco ſet out from Fez with a reſpectable train of artillery, 30,000 foot, and 20,000 horſe, to lay ſiege to the garriſons of Pennon, Mellilla, and Alguzema, on the coaſt of Africa, ſituated from 60 to 100 miles eaſt of Tetuan. The Spaniſh court has ſent Colonel Sherlock, an experienced, brave officer, in their ſervice, over to Pennon, to defend it."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

"*Charleſtown, Sept.* 23. We learn from Virginia, that the Indians continue their hoſtilities

hoſtilities againſt that province, and that ſeveral families have been lately maſſacred at a place called *Sinking Creek*, near the line between Virginia and North Carolina, by a party ſaid to conſiſt of Shawaneſe, Delawares, and Chactaws."

"*Fredwick county, Virginia, Oct.*—We are juſt now engaged in a war with the Indians on the Ohio.—Lord Dunmore is there in perſon, attended by Col. Angus Macdonald, who commands 2000 light infantry. They have defeated the Indians in four different engagements, burnt ſeveral of their towns, and are now on their march to the Shawaneſe towns; ſo that although the Indians have done a great deal of miſchief, they will ſoon be reduced to order."

"*Virginia Gazette, Oct.* 6. By advices from the frontiers we learn, that the Earl of Dunmore, our Governor, has concluded a peace with the tribe of Delaware Indians, and purchaſed from them their lands, which they are ſpeedily to evacuate; and that they have given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that they will never more take up the hatchet againſt the Engliſh."

ENGLAND.

At a general court of the Eaſt-India company, Dec. 1. for the purpoſe of conſidering the recommendation of a ſupervifor to be appointed for Balambangan [662.], with a ſuitable ſalary to be annexed to that office. The clerk read diſpatches, which contained an account of a claim made by the Marattoes, who had muſtered a large army for that purpoſe, together with a letter from Warren Haſtings, Eſq; Governor of Bengal, giving a very ſatisfactory account of the progreſs he and the council had made in a code of laws for the better adminiſtration of juſtice there. After theſe diſpatches were read, a motion was made, and agreed to, that the two exodes of the code of laws ſent by Governor Haſtings as a ſpecimen, together with the General's letter, ſhould be printed for the uſe of the proprietors.

The chairman acquainted the court, "That it being recommended by the committee of correſpondence to the court of directors at large, that a ſupervifor was neceſſary to be appointed for Balambangan, and that Mr Hurlock, late a director, was a proper perſon for that office, the court of directors, at two different meetings, took the ſame into conſideration, had approved of it, and then recommended it to the general court for conſideration; at the ſame time to ſettle a ſalary on the ſupervifor of 6000l. per annum, (4000l. fixed, and 2000l. in lieu of all perquiſites) to commence on his imbarkation from hence."

On this recommendation from the chair, Mr Dalrymple demanded to know upon what grounds the directors thought this ſupervifion neceſſary. On which the chairman replied, they were founded on the chief and council of Balambangan's own vouchers; and then deſired the clerk to read the charges, which were ſuch as to make the neceſſity of ſome interference highly neceſſary.

A debate of ſome hours enſued upon this, Whether it was neceſſary to ſend out a ſupervifor with ſuch a ſalary, or abandon the iſland altogether, (particularly as it came out in the courſe of the debate, that the Spaniards had ſome claim on it, and that three of his Majeſty's miniſters expreſſed their doubts about his Majeſty being able to ſupport them in it, in caſe of a claim)? The conſideration of this queſtion was therefore ultimately poſtponed till next Thurſday.

On Thurſday, Dec. 8. the court entered into a general debate, "Whether the company ſhould abandon the iſland or not?" when it was finally reſolved to alter this queſtion, and ſubmit the reconſideration of the original queſtion to the court of directors.

On Wedneſday, Dec. 21. the chairman acquainted the court, that in conſequence of a recommendation from the laſt court of proprietary, relative to the iſland of Balambangan, the directors had come to a reſolution to appoint a chief and council for the inſpection of the affairs of that place, who were to contract, or extend, according as to them may ſeem neceſſary, its trade, and all other objects worthy their attention; the ſalary of which chief and council was not to exceed 10,000l. per ann. in lieu of all perquiſites, private trade, or emoluments whatſoever.

On the 12th of December came on to be tried, at Guildhall, before Lord Chief Juſtice De Gray, and a ſpecial jury, a long-depending cauſe, wherein ſundry Armenian merchants were plaintiffs, Governor Vereliſt, General Smith, and others, defendants. The cauſe of action was laid for various inſtances of oppreſſion,

ſion, for falſe impriſonment, and ſingular depredations on the property of the plaintiffs. The jury returned a verdict, acquitting Gen. Smith, but finding Gov. Verelſt guilty of the falſe impriſonment, by virtue of his letters to the Nabob, with 5000l. damages, and full coſts.

Next day, a cauſe of ſome other Armenian merchants againſt Gov. Verelſt came before the ſame court; when a verdict was returned in favour of the Armenian merchants, with 4000l. damages, and full coſts.

Dr Primatt lately reſigned the living of Higham in Suffolk, from a diſſatisfaction at his having complied with the ſubſcription required by law to the thirty-nine articles, and a diſapprobation of certain particulars in the doctrine and public worſhip of the church of England. [262.]

In purſuance of the act of laſt ſeſſion [327.], coin-weights prepared by the mint-officers were preſented to the privy council Nov. 16. and approved of; and the King appointed Mr John Whitehurſt, of Derby, to ſtamp or mark all weights for weighing the gold and ſilver coin of the kingdom.—Mr Whitehurſt, by an advertiſement in the gazette, Dec. 17. gives notice, That the principal officers of the mint have delivered into his cuſtody, duplicates of the ſtandard weights for the gold and ſilver coin made in purſuance of that act, viz. ſixteen for ſilver, viz. 500, 300, 200, 100, 50, 30, 20, 10, and 5 ſhillings, 2 ſhillings 6 pence, the ſhilling, 6, 4, 3, 2, and 1 penny; and twenty-two for gold, viz. 500, 300, 200, 100, 50, 30, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 guinea, the half-guinea, the quarter-guinea, 5, 3, 2, and 1 penny-weight, 12, 6, 3, 2, and 1 grain-weight; that on Monday, Jan. 2. he would open an office, in Fleet-ſtreet, London, and continue it open every morning from nine till ten o'clock, for receiving and delivering weights, where all weights exactly correſponding with the foregoing, will be ſtamped, but ſuch as do not correſpond therewith will be returned unſtamped; and that the ſtamp is an Imperial Crown.

The ſtate-lottery began drawing, at Guildhall, on Monday, Nov. 14. [P. S.] and ended on Tueſday, Jan. 3.

On the 23d of December the King gave the royal aſſent to

An act for continuing and granting to his Majeſty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the ſervice of the year 1775.

An act to allow the importation of Indian corn and maize, under certain reſtrictions.

And to one private bill.

At a ſale, by auction, of the late Duke of Kingſton's live ſtock, in November laſt, three of his Grace's favourite pointing dogs were ſold for 111 guineas.

On the 8th of December a bill of indictment was preſented to the grand jury for the county of Middleſex, at Hicks's hall, againſt the Ducheſs of Kingſton, for felony, in marrying the late Duke of Kingſton [xxxi. 166.], at the time ſhe was actually the wife of the Hon. Auguſtus Harvey; when the jury found the bill to be a true bill; in conſequence of which, it was thought her Grace, who at preſent is in foreign parts, would be obliged to appear, and take her trial at the Old Bailey as a felon, or that an outlawry would be iſſued againſt her. But on the 14th, a motion having been made in the court of chancery, for an injunction, to ſtop the payment of a ſum of money in the hands of an auctioneer, from being paid to her Grace's truſtees, which aroſe from the ſale of the late Duke's horſes, dogs, &c. on the ground of her being an executrix, &c. the Lord Chancellor remarked, that as a Noble law-lord had made it appear, that there was no indictment againſt her, as it had been brought againſt Eliſabeth Chudleigh, and there being no ſuch perſon, he ordered the money to be paid into the hands of the truſtees, for the payment of funeral expences, debts, and legacies.

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hoſtilities againſt that province, and that ſeveral families have been lately maſſacred at a place called *Sinking Creek*, near the line between Virginia and North Carolina, by a party ſaid to conſiſt of Shawaneſe, Delawares, and Chactaws."

"*Fredrick county, Virginia, Oct.*—We are juſt now engaged in a war with the Indians on the Ohio.—Lord Dunmore is there in perſon, attended by Col. Angus Macdonald, who commands 2000 light infantry. They have defeated the Indians in four different engagements, burnt ſeveral of their towns, and are now on their march to the Shawaneſe towns; ſo that although the Indians have done a great deal of miſchief, they will ſoon be reduced to order."

"*Virginia Gazette, Oct.* 6. By advices from the frontiers we learn, that the Earl of Dunmore, our Governor, has concluded a peace with the tribe of Delaware Indians, and purchaſed from them their lands, which they are ſpeedily to evacuate; and that they have given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that they will never more take up the hatchet againſt the Engliſh."

ENGLAND.

At a general court of the Eaſt-India company, Dec. 1. for the purpoſe of conſidering the recommendation of a ſupervifor to be appointed for Balambangan [662.], with a ſuitable ſalary to be annexed to that office. The clerk read diſpatches, which contained an account of a claim made by the Marattoes, who had muſtered a large army for that purpoſe, together with a letter from Warren Haſtings, Eſq; Governor of Bengal, giving a very ſatisfactory account of the progreſs he and the council had made in a code of laws for the better adminiſtration of juſtice there. After theſe diſpatches were read, a motion was made, and agreed to, that the two exodes of the code of laws ſent by Governor Haſtings as a ſpecimen, together with the General's letter, ſhould be printed for the uſe of the proprietors.

The chairman acquainted the court, "That it being recommended by the committee of correſpondence to the court of directors at large, that a ſupervifor was neceſſary to be appointed for Balambangan, and that Mr Hurlock, late a director, was a proper perſon for that office, the court of directors, at two different meetings, took the ſame into conſideration, had approved of it, and then recommended it to the general court for conſideration; at the ſame time to ſettle a ſalary on the ſupervifor of 6000l. per annum, (4000l. fixed, and 2000l. in lieu of all perquiſites) to commence on his imbarkation from hence."

On this recommendation from the chair, Mr Dalrymple demanded to know upon what grounds the directors thought this ſupervifion neceſſary. On which the chairman replied, they were founded on the chief and council of Balambangan's own vouchers; and then deſired the clerk to read the charges, which were ſuch as to make the neceſſity of ſome interference highly neceſſary.

A debate of ſome hours enſued upon this, Whether it was neceſſary to ſend out a ſupervifor with ſuch a ſalary, or abandon the iſland altogether, (particularly as it came out in the courſe of the debate, that the Spaniards had ſome claim on it, and that three of his Majeſty's miniſters expreſſed their doubts about his Majeſty being able to ſupport them in it, in caſe of a claim)? The conſideration of this queſtion was therefore ultimately poſtponed till next Thurſday.

On Thurſday, Dec. 8. the court entered into a general debate, "Whether the company ſhould abandon the iſland or not?" when it was finally reſolved to alter this queſtion, and ſubmit the reconſideration of the original queſtion to the court of directors.

On Wedneſday, Dec. 21. the chairman acquainted the court, that in conſequence of a recommendation from the laſt court of proprietary, relative to the iſland of Balambangan, the directors had come to a reſolution to appoint a chief and council for the inſpection of the affairs of that place, who were to contract, or extend, according as to them may ſeem neceſſary, its trade, and all other objects worthy their attention; the ſalary of which chief and council was not to exceed 10,000l. per ann. in lieu of all perquiſites, private trade, or emoluments whatſoever.

On the 12th of December came on to be tried, at Guildhall, before Lord Chief Juſtice De Gray, and a ſpecial jury, a long-depending cauſe, wherein ſundry Armenian merchants were plaintiffs, Governor Vereliſt, General Smith, and others, defendants. The cauſe of action was laid for various inſtances of oppreſſion,

ſion, for falſe impriſonment, and ſingular depredations on the property of the plaintiffs. The jury returned a verdict, acquitting Gen. Smith, but finding Gov. Vereliſt guilty of the falſe impriſonment, by virtue of his letters to the Nabob, with 5000l. damages, and full coſts.

Next day, a cauſe of ſome other Armenian merchants againſt Gov. Vereliſt came before the ſame court; when a verdict was returned in favour of the Armenian merchants, with 4000l. damages, and full coſts.

Dr Primatt lately reſigned the living of Higham in Suffolk, from a diſſatisfaction at his having complied with the ſubſcription required by law to the thirty-nine articles, and a diſapprobation of certain particulars in the doctrine and public worſhip of the church of England. [262.]

In purſuance of the act of laſt ſeſſion [327.], coin-weights prepared by the mint-officers were preſented to the privy council Nov. 16. and approved of; and the King appointed Mr John Whitehurſt, of Derby, to ſtamp or mark all weights for weighing the gold and ſilver coin of the kingdom.— Mr Whitehurſt, by an advertiſement in the gazette, Dec. 17. gives notice, That the principal officers of the mint have delivered into his cuſtody, duplicates of the ſtandard weights for the gold and ſilver coin made in purſuance of that act, viz. ſixteen for ſilver, viz. 500, 300, 200, 100, 50, 30, 20, 10, and 5 ſhillings, 2 ſhillings 6 pence, the ſhilling, 6, 4, 3, 2, and 1 penny; and twenty-two for gold, viz. 500, 300, 200, 100, 50, 30, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 guinea, the half-guinea, the quarter-guinea, 5, 3, 2, and 1 penny-weight, 12, 6, 3, 2, and 1 grain-weight; that on Monday, Jan. 2. he would open an office, in Fleet-ſtreet, London, and continue it open every morning from nine till ten o'clock, for receiving and delivering weights, where all weights exactly correſponding with the foregoing, will be ſtamped, but ſuch as do not correſpond therewith will be returned unſtamped; and that the ſtamp is an Imperial Crown.

The ſtate-lottery began drawing, at Guildhall, on Monday, Nov. 14. [P. S.] and ended on Tueſday, Jan. 3.

On the 23d of December the King gave the royal aſſent to

An act for continuing and granting to his Majeſty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the ſervice of the year 1775.

An act to allow the importation of Indian corn and maize, under certain reſtrictions.

And to one private bill

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Between two and three o'clock in the morning of Oct. 27. the country-houſe of Mr Ellicot, near Higham, was forcibly entered by ſome villains, who threatened to murder the family: but three men-ſervants having appeared, the robbers made off, taking with them a conſiderable quantity of plate, &c. Next night three fellows were taken up on ſuſpicion of being theſe robbers, one of whom was Amos Merrit, who ſaved Patrick Madan, when at the place of execution, by declaring himſelf to be the perſon guilty of the crime for which Madan was going to ſuffer [440. 501.]. — Of Madan's affair, the following account is publiſhed, ſigned by Merrit, and dated, *From the cells in Newgate, Dec.* 16.

"Being informed, that many people underſtand the affair in quite a different light to what I intended, and from thence conclude it to be a ſcheme, and myſelf an old offender, I think it a duty to inform the public, that what I did was merely from principles of humanity, and to ſave the man's life. I ſpoke to the ordinary of Newgate about it, and went to Sir John Fielding's to give in my confeſſion; but finding there was danger in it, I declined it for the preſent. I afterwards went to counſel, who told me I muſt go through the courſe of the law. But ſeeing the man in his laſt moments going to ſuffer for what I knew he was innocent, I could not bear it, and ſurrendered myſelf accordingly, but through fear I afterwards denied it. This is the true ſtate of the caſe."

Merrit was found guilty of the burglary in Mr Ellicot's houſe, [P. S.] and was executed for it, at Tyburn, on the 10th of January.

"*London, Dec.* 24. Thurſday ſe'ennight, at a place called *Higſon's banks*, about a mile below Hunſlet, on Leeds river, a young man was ſent in a ſmall boat, with a rope in his hand, in order to move a veſſel on the oppoſite ſhore; but going too near the large veſſel, the boat was ſucked under it, man and all; and he would undoubtedly have been drowned, had not a maſtiff dog of his maſter's, directly leaped into the water, dived for him, and brought him to the ſurface by the hair of his head, when, as he was a good ſwimmer, he ſoon got to ſhore. This is well atteſted. And what is farther remarkable, as ſoon as the dog found there was no more occaſion for him, he quitted his hold, and then took care of himſelf."

SCOTLAND.

At a general meeting of the freeholders of the county of Aberdeen, Dec. 20. it was unanimouſly agreed, to inſtruct their repreſentative in parliament, to promote a law for aboliſhing all wadſet, liferent, and redeemable qualifications. [xxi. 661.]

The propriety, or rather neceſſity, of ſuch a law, will appear to any one who has the leaſt acceſs to know what paſſes at our elections. — We have one inſtance in a letter in the Edinburgh papers of Oct. 22. viz.

"SIR, *Ayr, Oct.* 14. 1774.

YESTERDAY Sir Adam Ferguſſon was returned member of parliament for this county. —— Sir Adam's ſucceſs is the more ſingular, on account of the circumſtances to which he owes it, and as he prevailed at a time when he and his friends muſt have given up all hopes. For Mr Kennedy and his friends had ſucceeded in the choice of preſes and clerk; and, by the ſame votes, muſt have carried the election. But Mr George Ferguſſon, Sir Adam's brother, having propoſed to put the oath of poſſeſſion, preſcribed by the 7th of George II. to one of Mr Kennedy's friends, the ſcene was immediately changed.

Mr Kennedy and his friends were ſo far from being alarmed at this propoſal, that they took it for granted it would ſecure the election by a great majority, as the *ſplit*, or, as they are commonly called, *made votes*, in Mr Kennedy's intereſt were not above one fourth part of the number of thoſe in Sir Adam's intereſt; and the *property-voters* in favour of Mr Kennedy exceeded thoſe in favour of Sir Adam by near twenty. The event however proved, that theſe were not circumſtances to be truſted to; for the oath having been tendered to the whole court, five of Mr Kennedy's friends, viz. Capt[s] Montgomery, Ferguſſon, and Cathcart, and Meſſ. Ritchie and Blair, refuſed to take it; declaring, though their qualifications were as unexceptionable as any created votes could be, yet they were perſuaded, had it not been *to enable them to vote for a member of parliament*, they would neither have purchaſed, nor would the qualifications have been ſold them: and therefore they could not take the oath tendered, by which they muſt ſwear the reverſe,

Sir

Sir Adam's friends, however, who had liſtened to a moſt critical and anxious explanation of the act given by him in court, did not think it neceſſary to argue in that way, twenty of them, being all the *ſuperiority-voters* that were then preſent, having taken the oath without any ſcruple, in which number was a parſon, M——tt, who had no difficulty in reconciling an oath to his conſcience, which three captains of grenadies were ſo ſcrupulous as to refuſe.

The ſteadineſs of Sir Adam's friends having thus ſecured his election, it would ſeem it was thought not unneceſſary to make the majority appear as great as poſſible. With which view they immediately fell to reviewing the procedure of the Michaelmas head-court; and having picked out the names of the claimants in the intereſt of Sir Adam, whoſe titles to be inrolled had been rejected by the judgement of the freeholders in their court, they ordered them to be added to the roll, by which they ſaved their friends the expence of an application to the court of ſeſſion, and the court the trouble of confirming or reverſing the judgement of the freeholders; and which being done, they returned Sir Adam by a majority of thirteen."

David Main, clerk to Mr Alexander Hart writer in Edinburgh, (from whoſe deſk a letter written by Sir Laurence Dundas [556.] was ſuſpected to have been ſtolen), having eloped from Edinburgh, was purſued by Mr Hart, and was apprehended by Sir John Fielding's men at Dover, on Friday, Oct. 28. by whom he was brought to London next day. He was examined at the public office in Bowſtreet, Nov. 9. Mr Hart charging him with having ſtolen two rings, a watch-chain, and ſome papers, his property. It was debated, whether he ſhould be then committed, or tranſmitted to Scotland to take his trial there, or admitted to bail; and it was determined, to bind over Mr Hart to proſecute at London, and to commit Main, a copy of the commitment to be immediately given to his counſel, that he might be carried by *Habeas corpus* to the court of king's-bench, in order to a determination of the queſtion, Whether he ſhould be admitted to bail? which was determined in the affirmative.

In the Caledonian Mercury of Nov. 26. was publiſhed, the following copy of a letter, ſaid to have been found on Main at Dover, and acknowledged by himſelf to be written by him to Col. Archibald Campbell [620, 22.]. We inſert it as a voucher on the oppoſite ſide. [556.]

SIR, *London, Oct.* 26. 1774.

AFTER the great kindneſs you have ſhewn me, I cannot refuſe myſelf the pleaſure of informing you of my ſafe arrival here yeſternight, after a long and tedious journey of thirteen days; the trouble of which, however, is far more than compenſated by the agreeable reception I have met with from your worthy friend Mr Ruſſel. I did not leave Edinburgh the day after I had the pleaſure of laſt ſeeing you, as I deſigned; becauſe I could not get a chaiſe, after ſeeking all over the town, and though I ſhould have given any money for it. I therefore reſolved upon ſtaying till Friday morning, and go in a Newcaſtle ſtage-coach, wherein I accordingly took a ſeat.—I had the caution to make Mr H—t's family believe, that I was gone upon Wedneſday afternoon, and kept my room ſtrictly, ordering all the people in the houſe where I ſtaid, to inform any perſon who called upon me, that I was gone; giving as a reaſon for ſo doing, that I did not chuſe to be any more plagued taking farewell of my friends. This *artifice* I had the pleaſure of ſeeing take place ſo far; only I had not the preſence of mind to take out my ticket under a *fictitious* name; from which neglect, I had the misfortune to ſee all my *ſchemes* abrogated. After dinner on Thurſday, there came a cadie to the door, aſking for me, as ſent by Mr Dun, the maſter of the ſtage-coach, who, not being looked upon by the people of the houſe as one come to diſturb me, but to inform me anent the ſtage-coach, I was accordingly allowed to be in, and called to ſpeak with him; and, to my great mortification and ſurpriſe, I beheld the identical cadie which Mr H— always employs in his errands. He ſaid Mr Dun ſent him to tell me, That his ſtage-coach went away in the forenoon, with a gentleman and his family, who paid him the full fare of the coach, which he might not have got, had he waited till the ordinary time; and that he had taken a ſeat for me in the other coach, which he wanted to inform me of beforehand, that I might not be diſappointed. I deſired him to tell Mr Dun to ſend up my money, as I did not want

to go in the other coach: but, inſtead of ſending the money, he came himſelf to cajole me. He told me, he could not give me the money back, unleſs he got the ticket ſold, which he would try to do; and, no doubt, to prevent me from inquiring, but, by way of friendſhip, he informed me, That he had had over the whole town, ſeeking for a chaiſe, about an hour ago, and could not get one.—The great myſtery is, How came Dun to know where I ſtaid?—IT IMMEDIATELY OCCURRED TO ME, THAT YOU HAD PERHAPS BEEN uſing SOMETHING that might give them reaſon of ſuſpicion; and inquiring at the letters of coaches, when and whither I went, they had learned of a ticket being taken out in my name, in this coach; and to be certain that it was me, they had got Dun in their intereſt, the eaſier to find me out; and that he might uſe his art to keep me, until they, by the allegation of uncertain facts, ſhould obtain a warrant to detain me by force; which, in all caſes, is but too eaſily got. However, to *elude* all their efforts, I immediately removed, with my trunk, to another houſe, under the *pretence* of its being a more convenient place for getting a chaiſe to; and, after ſeveral hours ſearch, made by different perſons, I had the good fortune to find one at laſt; in which I immediately ſet out, being almoſt ſix o'clock, and arrived at Morpeth next day at three afternoon; where I could not get a chaiſe, being all engaged carrying voters in the parliamentary way; but I got down to Newcaſtle, and from thence to Shields, by Saturday, and ſailed to London Sunday afternoon, *taking this for the ſafeſt manner of travelling, in caſe of a* PURSUIT; on which paſſage I have been ever ſince, till late yeſternight, when I waited of Mr Ruſſel with your letter; who received me with ſuch kindneſs, and in ſo obliging and familiar a manner, I never met with a perſon poſſeſſed of more generoſity.—Indeed, Sir, he is ſo much like yourſelf, that had not the perſon altered, I ſhould, from his actions, have ſuppoſed him the ſame.—Not having brought the trunk with me from the ſhip, he adviſed me to go back for it myſelf; which I did the ſame night, and am juſt going to return with it to Dover ſtage-coach office, where he is to meet me; and I deſign proceeding in the ſtage-coach to-morrow morning, in which he promiſed, in the mean time, to ſecure a ſeat.

How I ſhall repay you for all the favours your unbounded goodneſs has heaped upon me, God alone knows. To make you a ſuitable return for them is impoſible, as they *are not to be numbered*, and of ſuch a nature, that they never can be repaid. But to ſhow how juſt and lively ſenſe I entertain of them, I ſhall readily embrace every opportunity, and will look upon it as a particular favour conferred upon me, to have it in my power of being any way ſerviceable unto you. My endeavours ſhall be ever employed in ſeeking out ways and means how I may have the happineſs to acknowledge your many kindneſſes. Indeed, nothing in your ſervice would appear to me either TOO DIFFICULT or tedious, that was POSSIBLE to be executed; and I beg of you to command me, without looking to trouble or time; yea, even were it to ſerve you, I would think nothing of coming again to Scotland, and appear before my enemies, to VINDICATE, VERIFY, OR APPROVE, WHATEVER YOU MIGHT ASK OF ME.—I have ſaid ſo much, you will perhaps ſuſpect my ſincerity; and how ſhall I convince you, without an opportunity of ſhowing it?—Believe me, that my whole life ſhall be ſpent in endeavouring to evidence the truth of it; and if I never ſhall be ſo fortunate as to have it in my power to make you a return, in kind and quality, I ſhall at leaſt never be wanting in gratitude and thankfulneſs.

I have detained you ſo long, that you will perhaps be angry with me for taking up ſo much of your time, which I am certain ſhould be employed in matters of more conſequence; but I rely on your goodneſs for an excuſe, when you impute to the exceſs of my gratitude. Wiſhing you complete ſucceſs in the diſagreeable employment you are preſently engaged in, and that you may be happy and proſperous in every thing you may undertake or be concerned with, I beg leave to uſe the freedom of ſubſcribing myſelf to be, with real and unfeigned regard and eſteem,

GENEROUS Sir,

Your ever devoted ſervant."

An addreſs to the public, by the ſociety formed in January 1773 [xxxv. 23.], for relief of honeſt and induſtrious poor in and about the city of Edinburgh, dated Dec. 5. has been circulated; in which

which an abſtract is given of the weekly deburſements, from Dec. 27. 1773, to May 23. 1774, being the firſt and laſt meetings of the committee laſt ſeaſon, for iſſuing ſupplies. The diſtribution was higheſt March 7. when to 501 families, conſiſting of 1690 perſons, there was diſtributed 315 pecks of meal, value 15l. 15s. and 8l. in money, in whole 23l. 15s. — The receipts and deburſements of the ſociety were,

First year, received	L.	310	1	0 0
expended -		207	11	7 2
	L.	102	9	4 2
Second year, received		246	7	6 0
intereſt -		1	1	4 2
		349	18	3 0
expended		304	13	3 0
Balance in the treaſurer's hands	L.	45	5	0 0

"It muſt give the higheſt pleaſure [ſay the Society] to every benevolent mind to be informed, that in the courſe of five months this charity ſupported, or relieved, upwards of 600 families, conſiſting of at leaſt 2000 perſons, whom the uncommon ſeverity of laſt winter, bodily indiſpoſition, and the very advanced price of all the neceſſaries of life, would have reduced to a ſituation too calamitous to be deſcribed.

As winter is now come on, and the price of proviſions of every kind is very little, if at all abated, while the number of labouring poor who cannot find employment is very greatly increaſed, the original promoters of this charity again ſolicit the liberal aſſiſtance of the public, for the ſupport of an inſtitution which the experience of the two preceding winters has proved to have been highly beneficial, and which, in that period, has afforded a temporary relief to 1000 families, conſiſting of not fewer than 3133 perſons."

The commiſſioners of Perth and Stirling company for purchaſing lands in North America, write to their conſtituents, from Ryegate, New-York province, Sept. 2. as follows. "We have viewed ſeveral tracts of land from Albany to Schenectady, and along the Mohawk river to this place, which we think is the beſt land we have ſeen, only it lies at a diſtance from market. In the courſe of our obſervations, we found lands to purchaſe from 8s. to 4s. per acre, and are perſuaded we might have them cheaper in the ſouthern provinces; but find they are moleſted with bickerings from the Indians, which are not ſo much as known here."

In the end of November and beginning of December there were many diſaſters at ſea.

"*Loweſtoff, in Suffolk, Nov.* 27. On the 24th inſtant in the afternoon, the wind, which had in the preceding part of that day blown ſtrong at N. E. increaſed to a very violent gale, and continued from that time till Saturday night with very little abatement or variation. The damage it has done among the ſhipping on this coaſt is very great.

Between Caiſter (near Yarmouth) and Keſſingland, an extent of about fourteen miles, there are at leaſt twelve veſſels on ſhore, many of which are entirely deſtroyed. The crews of all the veſſels, except one, were ſaved. The fate of the unhappy crew that ſuffered was remarkably uncommon.

The facts are as follows. On the 25th inſtant, early in the morning, a ſmall Scots ſloop was, by the violence of the gale, driven on ſhore about five miles to the ſouthward of this place. The coaſt there is formed by a perpendicular cliff, about fifty feet in height; the ſoil of which it is compoſed is ſand at the bottom, over which a conſiderable body of clay extends towards the ſummit. The foot of this cliff is continually waſhed by the ſea in high tides, which gains here conſiderably. Many cavities are formed along the ſandy foundation of this cliff by the continual beating of the ſea, which are (when ſufficiently undermined) inſtantaneouſly filled up by the ſlipping of the heavy ſoil from above. The veſſel was ſtranded oppoſite to one of theſe cavities; into which ten perſons retreated, to ſhelter themſelves from the inclemency of the weather; while one of the ſeamen went to the aſſiſtance of the only man who now remained on board, and to get ſome cloaths from the veſſel. While he was thus employed, a conſiderable maſs of the cliff ſlipped down upon the cave on his companions, and involved them all in one general and inſtant deſtruction! Words are too weak to deſcribe the horrors of this ſcene! The bodies of the unhappy ſufferers have all been dug out of the cliff, viz. the maſter, four ſeamen, a young woman, wife to one of the ſeamen, with four of their children, the eldeſt not quite ten years old, the youngeſt not two.

"*Bamborough Caſtle, Dec.* 10. It is ſaid,

ſaid, that ſeventeen veſſels have been wrecked or put aſhore between Newcaſtle and Berwick, three of which are totally loſt on the Fern iſlands. The Peggy of Leith, Capt. Boſwell, is unfortunately one of the laſt. Of all the paſſengers and crews, the bodies of two women only are thrown aſhore, who were decently interred at Bamborough. The ſufferers are highly indebted to the Rev. Dr Sharpe, Archdeacon of Durham, who reſides at Bamborough Caſtle. This gentleman not only ſecured all the goods and wreck of the veſſels that could be found near that place, but received and entertained all the merchants who came from Edinburgh, with the utmoſt politeneſs and humanity. The gentlemen of the country likewiſe generouſly aſſiſted, to the utmoſt of their power, in preventing the country-people from pillaging and carrying off what goods were caſt on ſhore, though their good intentions were almoſt totally fruſtrated by the baſe rapacity of the common people, whom no authority of theirs could reſtrain."

"*Bamborough, Dec.* 15. Since the ſeas have calmed, people have been out on the Ferny iſlands, who have found goods of a great value, and the bodies of nine men, ſuppoſed to be from the wreck of the Peggy, Boſwell."—There were five paſſengers in this ſhip, viz. Mrs Ballantyne, wife of Mr James Ballantyne ſhipmaſter of Burntiſland, her ſtepdaughter, another lady, and two ſoldiers who had been ſhipwrecked lately in a voyage from Gibraltar.

There was much loſs on the coaſt of Scotland likewiſe.

On Sunday, Dec. 4. conſiderable damage was done to the ſhipping in Leith harbour by the tide, which roſe higher than has been known for many years; the ſtone pier was damaged; ſome houſes in the citadel ſuffered: and a great part of the bank from that place to Newhaven was ſwept away.—The magiſtrates and town-council of Edinburgh were pleaſed, on the 21ſt, to order twenty guineas to be given to the Maſter of the Trinity-houſe of Leith, to be diſtributed among the ſufferers.

"*Aberdeen, Nov.* 22. Laſt Sunday morning, between ſeven and eight o'clock, there was one of the loudeſt claps of thunder ever remembered in this country, accompanied with moſt terrible lightning. It broke into a ſubtenant's houſe in the land of Dudwick, and did dreadful havock in the poor man's ſmall habitation. It ſeems to have come down the chimney, the crook probably ſerving for a conductor, tore up the hearth-ſtone, and made a hole five or ſix feet deep, where the country-people are poſitive, according to the prevailing notion among them, that the bolt lies buried. Though this no doubt weakened the force of the lightning a little, yet it made its way through the houſe, drove the roof entirely off, demoliſhed the furniture, and drew the nails out of ſome chairs and ſeats that were otherwiſe not much damaged. The family were all in bed; and though the ſides of the beds that were next to where the lightning entered, were all ſhattered to pieces, and drove through and through the houſe; yet it pleaſed God that the people's lives were preſerved; which philoſophers will account for, by ſuppoſing that the woollen cloaths under which they lay, had impelled the electrical fire. Every thing of glaſs in the houſe was ground to pieces, and a window carried away, of which not a remnant can be found. Oppoſite to this window, and to the door of the houſe, which was alſo entirely broke to pieces, were the doors of two byres, in each of which they had a cow killed, though ſome other cattle near them were not hurt."

Four hogſheads of wine having been ſeized ſome time ago in a gentleman's cellar in the north country, a proſecution was brought againſt him in name of the King, for receiving ſmuggled goods, knowing them to be ſuch. The trial came on in exchequer, Nov. 29. and the defendant, beſides forfeiture of the wine, was found liable in 2201. 4 s. being treble the value of the wine.

In the ſame court, David Law, an officer of the cuſtoms, found guilty of groſs fraud in the execution of his duty, was condemned to pay 3001. on the bond granted by him for due performance of his duty.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 5. At Kirknewton, Theodore Alexander of Weſtfield, Eſq; to Miſs Kary Bryce, daughter of the Rev. Mr Alexander Bryce, miniſter of Kirknewton.

15. At Newton, Fifeſhire, Lt-Col. John Anſtruther, of the 62d regiment of foot, to Miſs Thomſon, only child of John Thomſon, Eſq; of Charleton.

17. At Horſham, Suſſex, the Hon. Peter King, eldeſt ſon of Lord King, to Miſs Charlotte

Charlotte Tredcroft, daughter of the late Edward Tredcroft, Eſq; of that place.

17. At London, Sir Robert Fletcher, to Miſs Pybus, daughter of John Pybus, Eſq; banker in London.

20. At Hayes, Lord Viſcount Mahon, to Lady Pitt, daughter of the Earl of Chatham.

25. At Glaſgow, Robert Muirhead, Eſq; merchant there, to Miſs Lily Dunlop.

26 At London, the Duke of Athol [559.], to Miſs Cathcart, eldeſt daughter of Lord Cathcart.

26. At London, Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Eſq; to his Lordſhip's ſecond daughter.

BIRTHS.

"*Berlin, Nov.* 19. Yeſterday morning, at ſix o'clock, an account was received, that the Princeſs of Pruſſia was happily delivered of a princeſs." *Lond. gaz.*

Nov. 28. At Parma, the Ducheſs of Parma, of a princeſs, who was baptized by the names of Maria-Antonietta-Joſephina-Anne-Louiſa-Vincenza-Margaretta-Catharina.

Dec. At Gotha, the Ducheſs of Saxe-Gotha, of a prince.

18. The Counteſs of Stamford, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Aug. 24. At Kingſton, in Jamaica, Dr Moriſon.

Nov. 25. At London, Dr Henry Baker, F. R. S. author of many ingenious pieces.

25. At Barnes, in Surry, in the 90th year of his age, —— Byfield, Eſq; formerly a governor of one of the company's ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies.

Dec. 5. At his ſeat of Gogar, Sir Robert Myreton of Gogar, Bt.

7. At Aberdeen, in the 83d year of his age, Mr John Roſs, merchant in that city.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Iſabella Macdonald, relict of Dr Alexander Monro, late Profeſſor of Anatomy in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

11. At Mungell, near Falkirk, James Rattray of Ranagullion, Eſq;

12 At Dundee, Mr Charles Mitchell writer in that borough.

13. At his houſe in Bath, Theodore Baron de Luders, a Knight of the moſt holy Roman empire.

15. At Kerelaw, Robert Hamilton of Grange, Eſq;

17. At Irvine, Dr John Cuming, phyſician in that town.

18. At Clerkington, Mrs Iſabella Mitchelſon, wife of Robert Hepburn, Eſq; of Clerkington.

21. At Edinburgh, in the 66th year of his age, William Drummond, Eſq; of Callander, bookſeller in Edinburgh.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Bruce-Dundas, ſpouſe to Alexander Gibſon, Eſq; of Durie.

22. At Wollaton, in Nottinghamſhire, Francis Lord Middleton, Baron of Middleton in the county of Warwick; by whoſe death the title and eſtate devolves to his Lordſhip's only brother, the Hon. Thomas Willoughby, member for Nottingham county.

23. At Shields, Captain William Dunbar, late of the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, third ſon of Sir William Dunbar of Durn, Bt.

24. In Newmanſtreet, Sir George Francis Hampſon, Bt, of the iſland of Jamaica.

26. At Chelſea, Mr Henry Moſſop, formerly a much-admired actor at Drury-lane, and late manager of the theatre in Smock-alley, Dublin.

27. Samuel Egerton, Eſq; of Tatton, in Cheſhire, one of the members for that county.

27. At London, of a few days illneſs, Francis Wollaſton, Eſq; aged 81.

In France, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Archibald Campbell, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Lord Stoneſield.

28. At Dalziel, Archibald Hamilton, Eſq; of Roſehall.

29. At Exeter, the lady of Lord Charles Montagu, brother of the Duke of Manchester.

29. At Stebbing, in Eſſex, Mrs Anne Green, aged 102, who followed the buſineſs of a higler.

29. At Muſſelburgh, John Burn, Eſq; lately from Charleſtown, South Carolina, one of his Majeſty's council in that province.

30. At his apartments in Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, Paul Whitehead, Eſq; a gentleman much admired by the literati for his publications. Amongſt other whimſical legacies, he has given his heart, with 50l. to Lord Le Deſpencer.

31. In the pariſh of Denoon, Argyleſhire, one Andrew Brown, aged 102.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Dec. 3. to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, for the promotion of George Lewis Jones, D. D. to the Biſhoprick of Kilmore, vacant by the death of Dr Denniſon Cumberland.

6. to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of Worceſter, to elect Dr Brownlow North, now Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, to be Biſhop of Worceſter, vacant by the death of Dr James Johnſon.

10. to grant to Iſaac Heard, Eſq; Norroy King of Arms, the office of Gentleman-Uſher of the Scarlet Rod to the order of the Bath, annexed to that of Brunſwick Herald.

24. to conſtitute and appoint John Earl of Sandwich, John Buller, Eſq; Henry Viſcount Palmerſton, Lord Charles Spencer, William Viſcount Liſburne, Rt Hon. Auguſtus John Hervey, and Henry Penton, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, iſlands, and territories, thereunto reſpectively belonging.

War-office, Nov. 21. 1774 *continued.* [624.]

Royal Americans, 2d bat.: Enſ. John Charles Schloſſer to be Lieutenant, vice Diederick Brehm.

Ditto: Louis Haldimand, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Charles Schloſſer.

Ditto: Serj.-Maj. John Fleming to be Quartermaſter, vice John Polſon; by purchaſe.

65th reg. of foot: Enſ. Roger Moſtyn to be Lieutenant, vice James Lindſay; by purchaſe.

O'Hara's corps: Enſ. Matthias M'Namara to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Biſhop; by purchaſe.

Lt-Col. Charles Beauclerk to be Governor of Pendennis Caſtle, vice Arthur Owen, deceaſed.

Lt-Col. Alexander Campbell, of the late 95th Regiment, to be Deputy-Governor of Fort George near Inverneſs, vice Charles Beauclerk.

Lt-Gen. James Murray to be Lieutenant-Governor of Minorca, vice James Johnſton.

Maj.-Gen. James Johnſton to be Governor of Quebec, vice James Murray.

War-office, Dec. 12. 1774.

7th reg. of dragoons: Corn. George Sandford is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice John Vavaſour; by purchaſe.

Ditto: William Oſborn, Gent. to be Cornet, vice George Sandford; by purchaſe.

11th reg. of dragoons: John Campbell, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Peter Boiſſier, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Francis Leighton, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Duncan Menzies; by purchaſe.

7th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Hill, of the 13th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Johnſton, removed.

12th reg. of foot: Stephen Harvey, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Winthrop, deceaſed.

13th reg. of foot: Capt. George Henderſon to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Ardeſoiſſ, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. Hugh Meyricke to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Henderſon.

Ditto: Lieut. Richard Johnſton, of the 7th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Meyricke.

Ditto: —— Hay, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Hill, preferred; by purchaſe.

29th reg. of foot: Enſ. Thomas Hill to be Lieutenant, vice Jeremiah Merea; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Bennett, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Hill; by purchaſe.

56th reg. of foot: Enſ. Nathaniel Cooke to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Richardſon; by purchaſe.

58th reg. of foot: Lieut. Gregor Grant to be Quartermaſter, vice William M'Myne, reſigned.

59th reg. of foot: Lieut. Narciſſus Huſon to be Captain, vice Thomas Moncrieffe; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Walter Haynes to be Lieutenant, vice Narciſſus Huſon; by purchaſe.

66th reg. of foot: Lieut. John Stevenſon, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Robinſon, who exchanges.

Capt. Nicholas Cox, of the 16th regiment of foot, to be Major in the army.

Col. William Amherſt to be Lieutenant-Governor of St John's, Newfoundland, vice —— Bradſtreet, deceaſed.

Thomas Bernard, Eſq; to be Deputy-Commiſſary of the Muſters, vice William Earle, deceaſed.

Percivall Beaumont, Eſq; to be Steward to Chelſea hoſpital, vice William Earle, deceaſed.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Jan. 6. 1775.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	20 s. 7 d.	19 s. 0 d.	18 s. 3 d.
Bear,	18 s. 9 d.	17 s. 6 d.	17 s. 0 d.
Oats,	13 s. 6 d.	12 s. 0 d.	11 s. 6 d.
Peaſe,	13 s. 6 d.	12 s. 0 d.	11 s. 0 d.

Edinburgh, Jan. 20. 1775. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 7d. 2f. Peaſe-meal, 8 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for December 1774.

Within the city	Males 34	72	114.	Incr. 4.
	Fem. 38			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 19	42		
	Fem. 23			

Age.			No	Diseases.	No.
Under		2	38	Aged	12
Between	2 &	5	14	Aſthma	4
	5 &	10	8	Chincough	7
	10 &	20	4	Childbed	2
	20 &	30	8	Conſumption	27
	30 &	40	7	Fever	30
	40 &	50	5	Hiſteric	1
	50 &	60	9	Inflammation	1
	60 &	70	8	Purging	2
	70 &	80	5	Small pox	19
	80 &	90	7	Stillborn	3
	90 &	100	1	Suddenly	2
				Swelling	2
				Weakneſs	1

3. Head of a Woman of Tabaroure

4. Man and Woman of the Island of Norbert

S